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Dr. Andrew Stone, Physician to the Troy Lunatic Hospital Institution, has engaged in the treatment of this class of nodern maladies with the most astonishing success. The treatment adopted by the Institution he has based upon scientific principles, with new discoveries and remedies, without minerals or poisons. The families of cure are such that patients can be cured at their homes in any part of the country, from accurate description of the disease, by letter, and have the medicine sent them by mail or express. Printed interrogatories will be forwarded on application.

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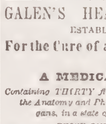
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Having for a period visited in Louisville for the last several years, has had large practice in the treatment of Chronic Diseases, such as Scrofula, Cancer, Piles, Sore Eyes, Syphilis, Fistula, and the use of Mercury, and has given him proof beyond a doubt of the efficacy of his treatment in such cases. Self-solicitation, has given him proof beyond any statement of twelve hundred persons known to Dr. W. L. Breckinridge, Judge J. R. Underwood, Loving, Johnson, Capt. W. S. D. Mewes, &c.

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W. H. STOKES,

(SUCCESSOR TO E. & W. H. STOKES),

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

COACH AND SADDLERY HARDWARE,

Old-established Saddlery Warehouse,

No. 435 Main St., between Fifth and Sixth,

Louisville, Ky.

☞ Merchants and Manufacturers would find it to their interest to examine my stock before making their purchases, and orders from a distance will be attended to as if made in person. se3 dtf

MISCELLANEOUS.

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS!
DO YOU WANT WHISKERS!
DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE!
DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE!

BELLINGHAM'S

CELEBRATED

STIMULATING ONGUENT

For the Whiskers and Hair.

The subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Louisville and States that they have obtained the agency for, and have just received to offer in the American public the above justly celebrated and world-renowned article.

THE STIMULATING ONGUENT

WHISKERS OR A MUSTACHE

In from three to six weeks. This article is the only one in the United States that will force the hair, and in a healthy manner, and can be relied on to do what is represented. Any added information of the above article, in all circulars or by mail, and we challenge any article in every particular to be equal to this. Price one dollar per box, with full directions for use. Sent to any address on the receipt of ONE DOLLAR in current funds.

Address all orders to the sole agents,
BRADLEY & BELL LEZ, Louisville, Ky.

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$100 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 26th of August, two horses, one a dark bay, 5 years old, about 15 hands high, black mane and tail, large mouth, remarkably thick lower lip, and has a cut on his lip. The other is a dapple gray, light mane and tail, about 15 hands, about 5 feet, a few inches high, and has a cut on one of his hips.

The above or any will be left for their safe return, or any information that I can have, I will be thankful to receive, and will be given.

Address Chanlottsville, Ia., or to LOUIS CHARPENTIER.

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AUX 3 COULEURS,

L. S. B. de CRETY.....E. BABY, Agent.

328 Green street, including the Journal Office

Have in store and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, the following assortment of WINES and LIQUORS, on hand:

BORDEAUX. BOURGOGNE. COGNACS.
Red wine: Pinard Rondeau;
D. Medoc; Premium; Hard
St. Estephe. Velay. Pandevielle
Lamothe.

Moselle, Vin de Tokay, Armagnac, and Cordiale.
mar24 d1y

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

Market Street,

North side, between Sixth and Seventh,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

☞ Always on hand a complete assortment of PIANOS at reasonable prices. ja1 dtf

MILLINERY

AND

PATTERN EMPORIUM.

GREAT ATTRACTION



At the new Millinery store of Mrs M. A. Ware, No. 309 Main street, is just opened a very large and handsome assortment of the latest and most fashionable Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Velvets, Silks, and Trimmings, direct from the United States and Patterns for Ladies and Children's Wear, such as Basques, Sacques, Cloaks, Dresses, Mantillas, Capes, and Sleeves, Boths, Capes, Children's Jackets, &c., for the Spring and Summer season, which will be made up in the Best Class Pattern Emporium. From all of which we will be happy to wait on those who make the garments themselves, so please all who may favor us with a call. Remember the place, No. 312 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth street, over Messrs. Peyton's Drug store.

mch1 MRS. M. A. WEAVER.

SUGAR—4 hhds prime Sugar landing per steamer H. Shreve and for sale by
ANDREW BUCHANAN & CO.,
a27 Corner Second and Washington streets.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MY CUSTOMERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT THEIR ACCOUNTS DUE ON THE FIRST OF JANUARY ARE READY, AND I WILL BE VERY MUCH OBLIGED IF THEY WILL CALL AND PAY UP ON THAT DAY.

C. M. McCRAW.

d20

PUBLIC NOTICE!
PUBLIC NOTICE!

THE ALL WOOL IT MAY CONCERN. Know all men by these presents that I, J. M. ARMSTRONG, of Louisville, Ky., am now selling CLOTHING at lower prices than any other house in the city. Call and be convinced before purchasing elsewhere. Those in want of

FINE CLOTHING,
MEDIUM CLOTHING,
HEAVY CLOTHING,
NEGRO CLOTHING,
BOYS' CLOTHING, &c.

Should lose no time but call immediately to hereafter ARMSTRONG'S
4th and Main streets.

UNCURRENT BANK NOTES.

WE are taking at par LOUISVILLE CASSIMERES, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Bank of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Missouri, Virginia, Tennessee, and all Southern and Western Bank Notes, that can be taken at par, and will be returned the same day received, and will not charge the attention of customers to it.

I. VON HORRIS & CO.,
No. 431 Main st., bet. Fourth and Fifth.

Fancy Goods at Cost!

I have a good stock of FANCY GOODS, consisting of

SHELL AND IVORY COMBS,
PORT-MONAIES AND PURSES,
BACKGAMMON BOARDS,
CHESSMEN AND CHECKERS,
DOLLS AND TOYS;

Also a lot of
LADIES' COLLARS AND SLEEVES AND OTHER EMBROIDERIES.

To be closed out at Cost for Cash!

Mrs. M. J. BRYANT,
d6 tf 214 Fourth street.

NOTICE—LICORICE.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE ORIGINAL BRAND OF LICORICE having entirely been treated them of the name, style, and brand of their article, and to produce the Licorice of such a quality as to give satisfaction to the consumer, they are able to offer it in the form, samples of their new make will be carried to be shown round. Samples may be seen at 135 Main street.

JAS. C. WAND & CO.,
Agents for Proprietors, New York.

MALT AND HOPS

For Sale.

Cash paid for Barley

AT THE

KENTUCKY MALT HOUSE,

SOUTH SIDE MARKET STREET,

Between Sixth and Seventh.

jan29 dtf JOHN KNIGHT & CO.

VARD, GILLMORE, & CO.,

Jayne's Marble Building,

Nos. 617 Chestnut and 614 Jayne st.,

Philadelphia,

Have opened their SPRING IMPORTATION of

SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Dress Goods in great variety,

WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES,

&c., &c.,

Which they will sell at the lowest Eastern prices.

CALL AND SEE. d12 d3m

CANDLES—1 full supply P. ratine, Wax, Sperm, Star, and Mould candles in store and for sale by
jan8 W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

BIG COFFEE—50 bags fair to prime at store and for sale by
ALLEN, MOORE, & HADEN.

MASSES—1 barrel received per steamboat Louisville and for sale by
ALLEN, MOORE, & HADEN.

SUGAR—250 lbs Lovering's Crushed, Powdered, and Granulated in store and for sale by
ALLEN, MOORE, & HADEN.

SUGAR CURED HAMS in store and for sale by
W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

NEW GOODS.

WE are now in receipt of a fine and well-selected stock of all articles in our line, comprising Coats, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Trimmings, to which we call the attention of the trade.

I. VON HORRIS & CO., 414 Main st.

Brooms! Brooms! at Reduced Prices.

50 DOZEN BROOMS of various qualities in store and for sale by
GRIPPIN, RAWSON, & CO.,
No. 322 Main st., opposite Bank of Louisville.

SUGAR—6 hhds prime to choice Sugar received per Tennessee and John Kellar and for sale by
PHILIP C. WOOD.

MASSES—
10 bbls prime, in good casks;
10 do do do do;
Received by the Dodd steamboat and for sale by
C. D. HATCH & CO.

SUGAR—4 hhds prime Sugar landing per steamer H. Shreve and for sale by
ANDREW BUCHANAN & CO.,
a27 Corner Second and Washington streets.

UNION!
UNION!!
UNION!

THE UNION OF THE STATES AND THE UNION OF CLOTHING HOUSE of J. M. ARMSTRONG, on Main, opposite the National Hotel, is now complete, and the public are hereby informed that the welfare and happiness of the American people.

UNION SUITS FOR MEN.
UNION SUITS FOR BOYS.
UNION SUITS FOR CHILDREN.
UNION SUITS IN THE "SWAGGER"

Can now be found in great variety and at reduced prices at
J. M. ARMSTRONG'S,
Main st., opposite the National.

BRIDGEFORD & Co.,

Iron Bridges,
Roofing and Fencing,
Patent Metallic Shutters,
Wire Railing,
Wire Work,
Wire Guards,
Wire Signs,
Wire Counter Railing,
Wire Fancy Work,
Wire Sieves,
Wire Screens,
Wire Bird Cages,
Wire Dumb Waiters,
Wire Work Boxes,
Wire Fire Screens,
Wire Work Stands,
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OFFICE, FOURTH STREET, NORTH SIDE.

PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE, PROPRIETORS.

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☞ For full particulars as to terms of yearly advertising, &c., see first column on first page.

GEO. D. PRENTICE,
PAUL R. SHIPMAN, } Editors.
JAS. S. WALLACE,
OLIVER LUCAS Local Editor and Reporter.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1861.

MR. LINCOLN'S CABINET.—The Cabinet selected by the new President, and confirmed by the Senate without a dissenting Southern vote, is highly respectable, in point of ability, and, on the whole, moderate and conciliatory in complexion. Chase and Blair, it is understood, are the only members of the Cabinet who incline to radicalism in either theory or practice, and, as it seems, their radicalism was not deemed sufficiently extreme or malignant by the Southern Senators to call for an expression of dissent. On the other hand, Seward, Cameron, Welles, and Bates, are understood to be inclined strongly to wise and temperate counsels. These last-mentioned gentlemen belong to the conservative wing of the Republican party. The predominant tone of the Cabinet is thus pacific and discreet. In short, we cannot help regarding the constitution of the Cabinet as strengthening rather than weakening the favorable indications disclosed in the inaugural address.

☞ The Revolutionary Congress at Montgomery has appointed three Commissioners, charged with the task of negotiating on behalf of the seceding States with the National Government at Washington. These Commissioners will probably reach Washington within the next eight or ten days at furthest.

The Commissioners, on their arrival at Washington, will doubtless demand of Mr. Lincoln substantially what the South Carolina Commissioners demanded of Mr. Buchanan; and, so far as mere compliance with the demand is concerned, they will doubtless receive substantially the same answer as their Carolinian predecessors received: but we hope that in other respects Mr. Lincoln will go much further than Mr. Buchanan was able to go.

Mr. Lincoln, as the official head of the dominant party in the country, has it in his power, whilst discharging fully the obligations imposed upon him by his oath of office, to make such an appeal to the seceding States as will to their inmost peace until the people of the whole country have time to assemble in a National Convention or else fix the responsibility of collision upon the authorities of those States so clearly and exclusively that the verdict of the world on the point shall be nearly unanimous. And he owes it to himself as well as to the country to make such an appeal in response to those Commissioners or as much sooner as he may think fit.

Let the President, besides abstaining carefully from disturbing in any measure the existing *status*, address the seceding States in some form to the effect we have indicated above, exerting at the same time his whole influence to secure the speedy assembling of a National Convention, and, in our firm belief, he will either stay the progress of revolution or morally disarm it. Unquestionably the tendency of such action on his part would be most salutary. And it seems to us that he cannot do less without falling signally below the requirements of his position.

☞ The dangerous tendency towards a despotic government is more evident, the more closely we inspect the Constitution of the Confederate States. The 2d section of article 2 provides that "the President and Vice-President shall be elected by ballot by the States represented in the Congress, each State casting one vote, and a majority of the whole being requisite to elect;" and section 1 of article five says "the Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds, at any time alter or amend this Constitution." Now there are six States in the Confederacy, any four of which being a majority, will also constitute a two-third vote, so that four States can change the entire government from a representative republic to a monarchy or whatever else is deemed best. We think South Carolina and Georgia will find themselves in a very tight place when the fight comes off between their Atlantic seaports and the Gulf and Mississippi river cities for maritime ascendency. It has already been commenced by a proposition to abolish all the interior custom-house offices, such as Augusta, Macon, and Atlanta, and should Kentucky secede Louisville too would cease to be a port of delivery.

☞ As soon as the Southern Confederacy has its Patent office regularly established, we advise our friend of the Louisville Courier to deposit a caveat for his new invention of choice figures of speech to conceal what is meant to be said. In this department of art, our neighbor is a connoisseur, the Count D'Orsay of the press, and he can lay on the colors, or chisel hard substances with more expertness than falls to the lot of ordinary mortals. Thus, for instance, he speaks of "the friends of the unconstitutional domination of the North over the South." Nowman is neat, very neat, and you may apply all the acid tests of logic to it without causing any effervescence to detect its impurity. It is broad, capacious, sweeping; and yet, to adopt the euphonious language of the Courier, "the *lie* is persisted in by those whose political creed is based on the radical error of an impregnable belief in the ignorance of the people." After such knock-down arguments, we shall not venture to ask what is the nature of the "unconstitutional domination of the North over the South" complained of, who complains, or how are we to find a more constitutional domination by going "way down to Alabama" and studying the philosophy of statesmanship in the Montgomery school.

☞ The Southern Confederacy contemplates an imposition of export duties on cotton. It will never rest until it has killed the goose that lays its golden eggs. The secession phase of statesmanship presents this singular fallacy; while it assumes that all the world must buy its cotton it cannot recognize the necessity for selling it. It would turn its trade into unwonted and expensive channels for the sake of trying to build up a few seaport towns, and, after the expenditure of millions to complete railroads, it would cut off all facilities for their use. We need hardly say that the Cobb family are the proposers of this ridiculous policy.

☞ Our Southern seceding States will not allow us to respect them, as they are continually planning new schemes of robbery and unlawful appropriation. Having taken possession of all the government property within their reach, except that protected by the United States flag, they now propose to issue school and other books copyrighted in the North, to manufacture sewing machines, pistols, rifles, agricultural implements, and a hundred other things.

☞ The Provisional Congress of the Confederated States has passed an act prohibiting the foreign slave trade, which is very stringent in its provisions. Coolies are interdicted as an article of importation as well as slaves, which is certainly a great step forward in Christian philanthropy. We hope that the seceding States will be more rigorous in enforcing their own law than they have been in prosecutions under the Federal acts.

☞ If any of the people of Mississippi, Louisiana Alabama, or any other seceding State, think that they can lay an impost duty on the productions of Kentucky without finding them-elves under the pleasant necessity of paying that duty themselves, secession must have made them greater fools than they ever were before.

☞ The telegraph tells us that John C. Breckinridge has been qualified as a United States Senator from Kentucky. Of course he has renewed his obligation to support the constitution of the United States, and we trust he will do so.

☞ An Alabama paper wants to know how long Kentucky will hesitate to go out of the Union. We guess she will be very sure not to go out of it before she ascertains whether Alabama gains or loses by her uttempt to go out of it.

☞ South Carolina has been trying how "not to do it" long enough. Don't she know how to do it? We will tell her:

South Carolina Sumter wants,
But of bloodshed has a horror,
Let her give Floyd ten per cent.—
The regime will steal it for her.

☞ Dar old friend Charlie Kirk thinks poorly of Mr. Lincoln's courage. The world will of course be impatient to learn what Mr. Lincoln thinks of Charlie's.

☞ A Kentucky paper says that "the toils of the Northern States are all around us." Yes, the toils of their tollers are all around us and in the midst of us.

OUR COUNTRY—ITS PERIL—ITS DELIVERANCE.

BY THE REV. DR. ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE.

PART IV. AMICABLE SETTLEMENT. *Statement of the Case—Relation of the North and the South to the Rendition of Fugitive Slaves, and to Slavery in the Territories—Rights and Duties of both Parties—Amicable Settlement as Simple and Equitable as it is Wise and Patriotic.*

1. In attempting to develop the topic which remains, we are fully aware of the difficulties of the task. Both at the North and at the South, there are great parties thoroughly organized and acting in precisely opposite directions as to opinion, but one direction as effective as the other towards the common object of their labors—namely, the tearing of the nation to pieces. They who agree in nothing else, agree in the common desire for that result, which involves our national ruin. In the meantime, the immense popular masses at the North which have only partially co-operated with the organized parts bent on destruction, or have fallen into minorities openly resisting that party—are neither organized in part, nor of one record amongst themselves, except upon the single point, that they are suddenly awakened to the extreme peril of the situation, and are rapidly settling into a resolute purpose to avert the danger, if it is still possible. In the whole South, the condition of affairs is similar, but more perilous. The disruption of the Democratic party at Charleston and at Baltimore, is susceptible of but three possible interpretations: it was an act of mere passion—or it was an act of deep intention, designed to produce exactly what has followed—or it was an act looking to the reconstruction of that party and to new endeavors for its permanent triumph as a national party. Recent events tend to show, that the disruption was made in the fixed sense of the second of these three possible interpretations; or at any rate, in the contemplation, and perfect preparation of many leading men to take that alternative, even if they are not chargeable with having intentionally procured it. What occurred was, that the cotton growing South suddenly awoke to a consciousness, that a great and perfectly organized party in her bosom, was precipitating State after State into secession; while in every seceding State—even in South Carolina—masses of the people, stunned by the suddenness and vehemence and thorough organization of the movement, were borne along by it, or made resistance only on collateral points, or remained in dissatisfied silence as the storm swept over them. And in all the remaining slave States, State after State became suddenly the theatre of a concerted agitation propagated originally from South Carolina, and tending everywhere to the same violent result, by the same seditious proceedings, in the venerable names of State sovereignty and constitutional power. In these latter States, the resistance on the part of the community to this revolutionary fanaticism, was more in accordance with what became a free people; and whatever the issue may be, the most of them, possibly every one of them, will reach it with a decorum, a gravity, and a public decency inseparable even in death itself from all true greatness, in all great occasions. But these great popular masses throughout the fifteen Slave States—embracing all men who were not ready to rush into immediate secession, and embracing, therefore, the immense majority of the people in that half of the nation—were taken by surprise—cut up into three mutually hostile political parties—disorganized by an infinite diversity of opinion—and destitute for the moment of great leaders to whom they could turn with common consent. Rapidly, and by a movement almost spontaneous, public opinion, overborne for the moment in the six seceding States, and trembling in the balance in several other States, appears to us to be consolidating in the greater number and the most powerful of those States in a determinate manner, and upon fixed points. In them there is none of that frantic hostility to the Union which has been ostentatiously manifested in other places; but on the contrary, an avowed attachment to the Union, and a declared purpose to maintain it, if it can be done consistently with their security, their honor, and their rights. In them there is no disposition to contend for extreme rights, or to demand conditions which in changed circumstances they would not grant themselves, much less to fly to arms by way of preliminary menace, or to look to foreign nations for aid in the execution of any designs present or future; but on the contrary, there is an upright and an outspoken desire to adjust all existing troubles, and if possible to secure the future, upon terms of perfect equity and equality, such as ought to satisfy true men, and such as true men ought spontaneously to grant. Now it is not to confirmed Abolitionists of the North, nor is it to confirmed Secessionists of the South, that any suggestions of peace need be made, or any terms of honorable composition need be propounded, which look to the preservation of a country which they do not profess to love, and the salvation of institutions which they own they abhor. But it is to the great, true, and faithful people of the glorious American Nation that must not be destroyed, no matter of what sovereign State they may be citizens, and no matter how much they may now appear to be scattered and disorganized; that suggestions of peace, and justice, and fraternity, looking to endless and boundless glory and prosperity, may be offered, with a good hope through God, that they may enter into the mass of human thought, and be felt according to the wisdom that may be in them.

2. Let it be observed, that the free States and the slave States occupy in some respects totally different positions, relatively to the difficulties about slavery, and to the ground on which those difficulties are to be adjusted. With the North the whole affair is a sentiment—an opinion. With the South it is an affair of life and death. The North has not one dollar of state at stake—the South has four thousand millions of dollars invested in slaves. The North has not one dollar of income directly dependent on slavery—the South has an annual income of two hundred and fifty million dependent directly on slave labor. Moreover, there are no negro slaves among the nineteen millions of people in the eighteen free states—so that all questions of a national aspect tending to influence slavery, are perfectly void of force as to the interior peace, quiet, and security of all these eighteen States; whereas the fifteen slave States have four millions of slaves dispersed through their eight millions of white people, and every national question that can, in any of its bearings, either agitate or quiet this vast slave population, is of itself a question, between different nations, of war or peace. Still further, the institution of slavery has no necessary bearing whatever upon the social, economical, personal, or political condition of any State or individual at the North; whereas it is thoroughly interwoven with every fibre of society at the South—and as an institution is so pervading in its effects wherever it exists, that a community long trained in the forms of life connected with it, does not incur the change involved in its destruction, except under some most powerful impulse. And again, this nation was once a nation composed exclusively of slave States—and if in the progress of events the greater part of the States become free States—every consideration of decency and good faith obliges those thus changing their condition to be more and more, instead of less and less, observant of the duties and even the proprieties they owe to those who remain in the condition once common to all. And, to suggest nothing more, the preponderating power of the free States in the Union, added to the unexampled and disloyal principles avowed and propagated, to a greater or less extent, in every one of them during the last thirty years; obliges the North, by every consideration of prudence, of equity, and of magnanimity, to concede to the South all that the spirit of their mutual engagements requires, instead of striving to rob her of every security which is not expressed in the narrowest letter of the law. So clear is this controlling aspect of the subject, and so deeply does it enter into the convictions of all just men, that, on the one hand, the whole feeling of loyalty to the Union in the South, is connected with an abiding confidence that the North will act as becomes her in this emergency; and on the other hand, with an unshaken purpose, in the Union or out of it, to vindicate the security, the equality, and the rights of the slave States. It is upon these two points—can the South rely upon the North—and can the South maintain her vital interests in the Union—that public opinion in the slave States which have not seceded, is struggling at this moment. For our own part, thoroughly convinced that both of those questions ought to be answered in the affirmative, we must not disguise that the thousands of loyal and patriotic men who have reached an opposite conclusion, and under it have been precipitated, by the force of a trained and long organized conspiracy, into fatal proceedings; are able to render reasons for their want of confidence, to which coming ages will say, the North ought to have given earlier and more considerate heed. It is idle to attempt here, a statement of particular aggressions, upon a case so large, so long continued, so aggravating, and so palpable. If there is one sentiment perfectly cordial, and perfectly unanimous throughout the fifteen slave States, it is that they have just cause of complaint: a sentiment in which it is extremely probable, that the actual majority of the entire North would to some extent concur. Nay, the very form of any amicable settlement that can ever be made, reveals the true nature of the case—as every possible statement of it must show.

3. There are two points upon which the South has made up its mind, and which are decisive, one way or the other, of the whole matter: and upon which the course which the North may take, will either arrest the farther spread of the secession pestilence, and under firm and temperate treatment, as we have before shown, will probably bring back the seceding States; or will probably throw the whole nation into a state of political convulsion, the end of which no man can conjecture, and no living man will see. These two points relate, 1. To the fair and complete execution of the provisions of the Federal Constitution, made expressly in favor of property in slaves—and most especially the provision for the rendition of fugitive slaves: 2. To the recognition of the perfect equality of the slave States with the free States, under the Federal Constitution, in all things—and most especially in the matter of Federal Territories. We will briefly treat of each of these points separately. And as it appears to us very clear that adequate power exists under the Federal Constitution to settle both points in a fair, complete, and satisfactory manner—we will not enter upon the discussion of any of the proposed changes in that instrument. There are also several incidental questions, such as slavery in the District of Columbia, the migration of slaves from one slave State to another, and the like, which we shall not discuss; since, as we doubt not, the settlement of the real question will draw after it the settlement of the rest; and a refusal to settle that renders all discussion of the others idle.

4. If any one will compare the unquestionable right of the owners of slaves, secured by the Federal Constitution, to have them delivered to them in the States to which they may escape, with what has occurred during many past years with reference to the fair and sincere entertainment of this right, in any Northern State where its enforcement has been attempted,—or with the average aggregate conduct of the whole North upon the subject; he will be struck with astonishment, in proportion as he gets a complete idea of what the border slave States have suffered, and of the demoralized condition of opinion at the North on the wholesubject, and of the utter wickedness of the organized robbery which has been systematically carried on. Mark—the Constitution of the nation expressly requires the rendition of slaves when they escape. Then observe, that along the border common to Ohio and Kentucky, slaves have been systematically enticed from their owners, by organized societies in Ohio, and carried off by arrangements so extensive, so complete, and soeffectual, that along the entire border between those States, two or three counties deep, slavery is totally insecure in Kentucky. Along the frontier of all the other border slave States, a similar system of organized plunder has been in active operation. To what extent the system penetrates the interior regions of the slave States, it is difficult to say; but it is known that emissaries from the North have systematically pervaded the entire South, in every imaginable disguise, schoolmaster, peddler, agent, quack, preacher, laborer—everything—making known to the slaves the routes and methods of escape, and instilling into their minds principles that result in house-burning, poisoning, murder, and rape, if escape is impossible. What success has attended these diabolical proceedings, with regard to the whole number of slaves stolen, we have no better means of knowing than the published statement of journals that advocate the robbery: and after allowing for much boasting on their part, prompted by very obvious reasons, the number can hardly be set lower than a yearly average of ten thousand slaves—worth little short of ten millions of dollars—for some years past. Nor must it be forgotten, that although large sums of money are contributed by fanatics throughout the North, to the yearly support of these operations, yet the immediate agents of the work make it very profitable. We, and many hundred persons, have personal knowledge of a case which occurred a few years ago in Kentucky, in which between fifty and sixty negro men were attempted to be run off at one time, from Lexington and the surrounding region; in which the fee of the white organizer and leader of the company varied, according to the success of the negroes in stealing, from twenty-five to one hundred and fifty dollars each. In that case the party was surprised when near the Ohio river, and the slaves recovered; and the white man is now in the Kentucky Penitentiary—instead of being lynched, as he would have been anywhere but in one of the finest communities in the world. Now let it be further observed, that this state of horrible perfidy, though notorious at the North, instead of awaking the universal horror of the community, finds the fundamental principles which underlie it, gradually penetrating in all directions; widely influential journals advocating them; supporters of them sitting in many State Legislatures, and in both houses of Congress; political parties impregnated with them; the laws of many States changed so as to give them security; the current literature deeply imbued with them; and, to crown all, the ministers of religion, to the extent almost of whole sects and denominations, making them the chief themes of their instruction from the pulpit. We do not enumerate the election of Mr. Lincoln as a climax, and final triumph of these principles: on the contrary, it is clear to us that his nomination for the Presidency is to be accounted evidence of a reaction against them: and we know of little in the modern history of parties, braver, or more manly, than his unflinching and reiterated declarations, that the South is entitled to an effective law for the rendition of fugitive slaves, and to its effective execution.

5. That is precisely what the whole South demands. Planted on the Constitution—loyal to it and to the country—the evidence of the wrongs she has endured written on the whole face of society North and South, Mr. Lincoln himself has long ago spoken the brave and true word; the South is entitled to an effective law, and to its effective execution, whereby these outrages shall be put down forever. The time to discuss the propriety of putting such a clause in the Federal Constitution, terminated seventy years ago. The time to plead conscientious scruples for breach of faith founded on the alleged immorality of property in slaves, will come after it is shown that a nation can exist—much less that a free people can tranquilly sustain a common government—for the sake of enabling one half to plunder and degrade the other half. One of the worst symptoms of the case is manifested in the indirect manner in which many of the Northern States have endeavored to defeat the execution of public law by unfriendly legislation, directed in some instances against their own citizens, in some against citizens of the South, and in some against both; and in, no: only an apparent popular approval of such laws, and the most stolid indifference to the matter on the part of those who did not approve them, but even in their careful and well considered deference by some of the ablest and best men in the North, as being without serious objection in principle. That is, all the people in Massachusetts being both citizens of that State and citizens of the United States, and there being nobody there to act in either capacity, except those who must act in both; what follows under this new political morality, and what is attempted under the pretext of religious scruples is—that the people of Massachusetts as citizens of the United States acknowledge the obligation resting on them under the Federal Constitution for the rendition of fugitive slaves in Massachusetts; and at the same moment as citizens of the State, they pass laws refusing the use of their prisons and making it criminal for their officers or even their citizens to assist, and contrive remedies whereby the owner who seeks to recover his slave may be arrested as a trespasser, or even imprisoned as a felon. It is an exceedingly palpable instance, on a large scale, of what resources were possessed by those fortunate and unscrupulous gentlemen of a past age, who were princes and bishops at the same time. In point of morals, such pretexts are simply scandalous. In private life, no man who resorts to them can be held to be a gentleman—or in pecuniary transactions, can be considered honest. In public life, such attempts are chargeable with the folly and wickedness of begetting conflicts of civil and political duties in mere wantonness—or with being, as we have before shown they are, the organized results of that seditious spirit of anarchy which is destroying our country, and which a better public sentiment must crush wherever it exists, before society can be safe in any part of it. The people of the free States, wherever and in so far as they have been seduced into such legislation, owe to public morality, to their own character, and to their highest interests, not less than to their constitutional obligations as citizens of the United States, and the mutual relations of the States to each other under our noble institutions; to erase at once all State enactments that cast obloquy on their own national obligations, or look towards the dishonor or the obstruction of the just and unquestionable claims of others upon them. And we rejoice with all our heart at the indication in so many portions of the North, that what is right will be promptly done in this matter; and by this means, one of the steps indispensable to the permanent maintenance of our institutions be firmly taken, and the friends of the Union everywhere, but especially in the South, have a noble vindication of their resolute confidence that the nation was still sound at heart.

6. The other point of the two which the whole nation perceives to be fundamental, relates to the equality of the States in the Union, and especially as that bears upon the question of slavery in the Federal Territories, as we have already stated. The great idea of all our institutions, though complex, is perfectly clear. We constitute one nation, whose people, however, are divided into many sovereign States. We have no nation but as we have these States; and we have no States but as they make this nation; and our people are citizens both of the nation and of some particular State—and strictly speaking, to be one involves the other. The fundamental principles of our liberty is the sovereign y, not of governments, but of society itself—the people; and the deepest foundation of this sovereignty of the people, is their right to change, to order, and to interpret, their political and civil institutions, by voting; to do this as separate States where the matter relates *exclusively* to the particular State—to do it in concert where it relates to the nation. In the exercise of this sovereign power the people of this nation have made all their constitutions—the very oldest of which now existing is the Federal Constitution. And the broad distinction between that Constitution made for the nation, which by its nature and its terms is supreme over all in its proper sphere, and the Constitutions made for the States respectively, is simply this; that by the former no powers are conferred on the General Government created by it except such as are expressly enumerated and such as are incidental and necessary thereto; and that by the latter all powers residing in society are conferred on the State Governments created by them, except such as are expressly withheld by Bills of Rights, or some similar device. We do not mean that these results are inherent and inevitable; but we mean that these are the facts—the great and wise things actually accomplished by our ancestors. In the balancing of the powers of the Federal and State Governments, and in defining and ordering their mutual spheres and extent, lies that wide debatable ground over which statesmen have fought their battles, and organized parties. Amongst these battles none have been more hotly fought, or more perilous to the country, than the one which has been waged over this question of Slavery in the Federal Territories. What we propose, is not to enter into a history of these difficulties—nor to discuss the soundness of any of the conflicting interpretations of the Constitution, upon which the extreme claims of hostile parties or sections rest; but to accept the actual and notorious posture of the whole affair—and having pointed out, in the nature of our system of government, the ground and the character of the real difficulty, to state the principles on which alone, as it appears to us, the integrity of the Union between slave States and free States can be preserved.

7. There are three possible results to the matter, namely: all the Territories may become free States, or all may become slave States, or some may become one, and some may become the other. No one who has a grain of common sense can suppose it to be possible for either of the first two results to occur, by any peaceful means, or that the general government can throw its influence systematically in favor of either of them, without breaking up the confederacy—or that extensive combinations of States on either side to secure either result, can terminate otherwise than in war. It follows, therefore, that the practical enforcement of the dogma on which Mr. Lincoln comes into power, namely, that there shall be no more slavery in the Territories, is impossible otherwise than by means of the dissolution of the Union, and the subsequent conquest of one portion of the country by the other. But Mr. Lincoln and his party, if they are insane enough to push their dogma to that terrible issue, will—to say nothing of other perils—probably find themselves arrested, as soon as they show that they are in earnest, by a counter-revolution at the North, which will crush the diabolical conspiracy. Admitting that the Congress of the United States has absolute power over the National Territories—and admitting that the Northern States had the permanent control of both Houses of Congress; we have not the least idea, that a congress and a national administration in this, or any other free country, would encounter the peril, and heap on themselves the degradation of attempting to rob numerous States and many millions of people, all subject to the same government, and all portions of the same nation with themselves, of their total share in an imperial inheritance. Such ideas may be made effectual in the organization of parties, and may assume prominence in popular movements; but when it becomes necessary to give them legal form and validity, to enforce them at the point of the bayonet, to risk counter-revolution in support of them, to establish them upon the ruins of society, and cover either the triumph or the failure of the attempt with the detestation of mankind, their evasion, in some way or other, is one of those uncontrollable necessities of responsible power, before which human passions bow in reverent awe. In like manner, the opposite extreme opinion and claim, is in its nature equally incapable of being realized. Admitting it to be true, that by the Constitution of the United States, every Federal Territory is dedicated to slavery, until on becoming a State, the people abolish it by a sovereign act; and admitting that the Supreme Court has the power to establish, beyond reversion, this sense of the Constitution, and that it has done so in a case regularly before it, and demanding for its decision the settlement of this point; still the practical enforcement of the thing, is both morally and politically impossible. We have not the least idea, that a congress composed exclusively of Southern men, could be gathered by popular election, that would entertain a proposition to rob free States weaker than themselves, of their share of a common inheritance, upon any plea that can be imagined: we do not believe the minority of any slave State would enforce such a proposition; we do not believe that any Southern gentleman would execute such a scheme. Moreover, the political impossibility is complete; and the actual state of the country as presented by the relative number and power of the free and slave States, and as exhibited by the state of opinion everywhere—the notion of establishing slavery in all the national Territories as of constitutional right, has about the same practical value as the notion of securing all those Territories for slavery, by secession. Now, let it be borne in mind, that we have taken these claims and the demands on the one side and the other, as being founded on truths that are undeniable, and rights that are unquestionable; and have pointed out the impossibility of any just, practical, or peaceful result, in the direction indicated on either side. How immeasurably is that conclusion strengthened, when it is considered that there is not a truth asserted, a principle laid down, or a claim advanced on either side, that is not vehemently repudiated by about half the population of the nation! Will may we assert the complete impossibility both of excluding slavery from all the Territories, and of establishing it in them all: and denounce the wickedness of all parties who persist in such endeavors. Those Territories, if the nation survives, must necessarily be, and ought to be, partly slave and partly free. Political necessity demands it, public justice requires it, all true statesmanship points to that result, the undisturbed force of events would terminate in that issue, and all attempts to prevent it are founded in considerations forbidden alike by wisdom, by equity, and by patriotism; and will end in crime, and misery, and dishonor, precisely in the degree that they are successful. If the country shall be destroyed, the chief importance of the questions on which our ruin is brought about, will afterwards be, that all men may see how scandalous were the pretexts upon which the noblest product of human civilization was made desolate.

8. The national domain not embraced by the boundaries of any existing State, amounts to one and a half or two millions of square miles; an area much greater than that covered by all the States lying between the Atlantic Ocean and the Mississippi River; not much less, perhaps, than the area covered by all the present States. That the people of the larger and more numerous free States should combine to exclude the people of the weaker and less numerous slave States, from the enjoyment of the whole of this immense inheritance, is an outrage so preposterous, that one is the less astonished that it should react in a counter combination to establish slavery in the whole of it; and while the pretext of conscientious scruples for seizing all was the natural, because the only one, however ignoble, which the strong could use—the counter resort of the weaker party was also natural, and the only one they could make but war, namely, extreme constitutional right, countenanced by their construction of a political judgment of the Supreme Court. In effect, as there are but three possible relations of the case, as has just been shown, so there are but three possible methods in which the case can be solved. One is by an equitable partition of the common inheritance, founded on the mutual recognition by the parties of the undeniable fact that it is a common property: a second is, for the owners of the inheritance determining to fight out their opposite claims in each particular Territory — somewhat after the manner of the Kansas affair: the third is, to dissolve the Union, and fight out the opposing claims afterwards, leaving the Territories like everything else, in a state of anarchy, useless to either party. It is indeed conceivable that after dissolving the Union, men might recover their senses, and be capable, as alien enemies to each other, of acting with a degree of mutual forbearance and justice, which if practiced when they were united by the most sacred bonds, would have kept them friends forever. The probability of such a miracle, every one will determine for himself; as well as the probability that the future inhabitants of the vast region thrown away by the nation in its disgraceful paroxysms, will put faith enough in such miracles to respect any partition of them amongst the fragments of a disbanded confederacy. It is in vain that we would evade the sacred duties which press us, and from whose performance there is no escape that does not at the same moment brand us with infamy, and hurry us towards destruction. There is but one possible result that is just and right—and there is but one possible way of reaching that result that is either sure, fair, or peaceful: but that result, and that way of reaching it, are perfectly obvious—and when once recognized and pursued, they remove whatever difficulty the fair and complete execution of the duty to restore fugitive slaves leaves to be removed. It is upon these two points, as we have tried in all fairness to show, that the nation is bound and obliged to set herself right—that the *people* are required to make their majestic voice audible above the clamor of factions, and that all good men are called of God, by word and by deed, to rebuke on every side the phrenzy of the hour.

9. The particular mode in which this recognition of the common right of all the States in the national Territories, should be made, and the particular way and extent to which practical efficacy shall, at the moment, be given to that recognition: do not appear to us to be matters of very high importance in themselves, or matters which it is necessary that we should discuss here. An effectual law, and its effectual execution, concerning the rendition of fugitive slaves; a sincere recognition of the common right of all the States in the national domain, and the mutual abandonment by the North and the South of all claim and attempt to make all the Territories either free or slave: it is upon those points that a good understanding will settle all the rest—and that a refusal to come to such an understanding will throw upon those so acting the whole responsibility of all that may follow. The foregone conclusions of political parties, and the previous commitals of public men, are utterly insignificant in any true appreciation of the interests now at stake. The propounding of particular theories, or of special lines of policy, or of lists of propositions, or anything of the sort—by State Legislatures, by resolutions in Congress, by Conventions of the people, or in any other way—where the design or the effect is to embarrass or to obstruct the indispensable settlement, is either a great weakness, or a covert attempt to prevent any settlement. The demand of either party to have a division of the Territories that is grossly unequal, is that far unjust, and a manifestation of the same spirit of claiming all, which has already wrought so much mischief. And with a million or two of square miles of national domain, not yet embraced in any State, with a country large enough to contain fifty or a hundred times its present population—and with instant difficulties which have already produced the most terrible calamities, and whose early settlement may be indispensable to the prevention of universal revolution; the purpose to make that settlement depend upon an explicit agreement concerning the disposition we will hereafter make of foreign States, which we may possibly conquer or purchase at some future day, can be considered nothing else than a purpose of preventing the possibility of any settlement. Beyond all doubt, if the free States consider that the main use of our Constitutional Union and our continued national existence, is the extinction of negro slavery on this continent; or if the slave States consider that the chief value of those incidental advantages lies in the use of them for the ind-finite extension of slavery; the knell of our destiny is struck—and our glory, our felicity, and our triumph are as a tale that has been told.

LOUISVILLE DENTAL DEPOT.
Family Drug and Prescription Store
MOZART HALL,
CORNER OF FOURTH & JEFFERSON
E. T. DAWES, Proprietor,
lands endless, and dishwasherial

KEARSLEY CARTER. JAMES BUCHANAN.
CARTER & BUCHANAN,
DEALERS IN
Garden and Grass Seeds,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
m26 d3wtf LOUISVILLE, KY.

FOR SALE,
BEST QUALITY OF PITTSBURG COAL AT THE market price, delivered. BEECH BOTTOM COAL at much lower rates by
CHAS. KELLOGG, Agent,
opposite Depot. Near the corner of Third and Main.

Wanted.
WE wish to hire immediately six good FLOW STOCKERS at the Nashville Pipe Works.
SHARP & HAMILTON.
Nashville, March 7—d3t*

Nurse Wanted.
A COMPETENT NEGRO WOMAN is wanted as nurse for the balance of the year. Inquire at 454 Main street.

Wanted,
A COLORED MAN as carriage-driver and house-servant, also a BOY to do house work, washing, and ironing. Apply to
m7 d3t H. W. COGHILL.

Notice to Shippers.
ON Thursday, March 7 the Louisville and Nashville Railroad will receive Pork, Lard, Bacon, Whisky, and all kinds of Produce for the East, and will be in open care.
On Friday, March 8, Grain, Flour, and every description of Freight will be received.
All Freight arriving on said Railroads will be subject to storage at Nashville without cost to the shipper if consignee until it is received by the Chattanooga R. R.
J. F. DAVIS,
m7 dt Gen'l Freight Agent.

Wheat Wanted.
MARKET price paid in cash at BROADWAY MILLS corner Tenth and Broadway.
m7 d1w3t JOHN F. CAWTHON.

WESTERN HOTEL FOR SALE.
THE proprietor of the Western Hotel, on 3d street, between Brook and Hancock, wishes to sell the furniture of the establishment, with the privilege of the house. The house has been kept by Mr. Bradford Bell, and has had a good run of custom. In the hands of a suitable person the business of the house can still further be increased. Apply on the premises.
m6 d1w*

CHECK BOOKS AT COST!
CHECKS on the Commercial Bank;
" " " Louisville "
" " " Bank of Ky. "
" " " German "
" " " Bank of Ky. "
" " " Northern "
" " " A. D. Bank.

NEW BOOKS.
BETTY ANNOZAMUS, By Bayard Taylor.
L'VIDA, or Cuba, By Cahill.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S ETIQUETTE. 25c.
PARTON'S LIFE OF BUCHANAN. 3 vols. $3.
PARTON'S LIFE OF JACKSON. 3 vols. $3.
Fourth st., between Market and Main, near Main.
m7 d3t G. W. ROBERTSON.

WE are now receiving a good stock of WHITE GOODS, RIBBONS, CHILDREN'S and MISSES' HATS, MILLINERY GOODS, LACES, VEILS, EMBROIDERIES, FANCY GOODS, and SHAKER GOODS, to which we invite the attention of Milliners and Merchants.
CANN & BYERS,
No. 628 Main street,
Nearly opposite Louisville Hotel.
m7 d1w

CHAMPAGNE AND CATAWBA WINES—
25 cases Verzenay Champagne;
25 baskets Verzenay do;
25 do Gold Seal do;
25 cases Mo. Sparkling Catawba:
In store and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers by
m7 J. P. THOMPSON, 76 Fourth st.

FINE SHERRY, MADEIRA, and PORT WINES.
15 dozen pale Sherry Wine;
12 do old Madeira do;
12 do old Port do at
J. P. THOMPSON'S, 76 Fourth st.
m7

FINE BRANDY, WHISKY, &c.—
10 dozen pale Cognac Brandy;
10 do old Bourbon county Whisky;
8 do old Apple Brandy;
8 do old Wallace's Club House Gin;
8 do old Jamaica Rum;
m7 J. P. THOMPSON'S, 76 Fourth st.

LONDON PORTER AND SCOTCH ALE
by the dozen or case to suit purchasers by
m7 J. P. THOMPSON, 76 Fourth st.

APPLES—100 bbls selected Jennettines, Pearmains, Greenings, and other choice varieties just received and for sale by
m7 J. A. PENTON, 144 Fourth st.

BUTTER—10 kegs Country Butter in store and for sale low to close consignment by
m7 J. A. PENTON, 144 Fourth st.

COCOA-NUTS—50 fresh Cocoa-Nuts received by Baltimore and for sale by
m7 V. D. GAETANO & CO.

ORANGES—
50 boxes Havana Oranges;
20 boxes Sicily do;
To arrive by Woodford and Atlantic and for sale by
m7 V. D. GAETANO & CO.

LATER MAILS—50 boxes Later Mails to arrive and for sale by
m7 V. D. GAETANO & CO.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.
Mc'e 16 12 } In Chancery. No. 18,474.
against }
Jacob Pfalzer }

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on Saturday, March 9, 1861, about the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the house recently occupied by defendant Pfalzer, at the corner of Fourth and Green streets, a lot of GROCERIES, SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, &c., HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE &c.

Terms of Sale—$10 and under, cash; over $10, on a credit of 4 months.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid.

W. C. D. WHIPS, M. L. C. C.
JAS. G. HALES, } Deputies.
THOS. A. MORGAN, }
m4 d4d

Marshal's Sale.
A. H. Sneed & } In Chancery, No. 18,960.
against }
Miller & Jennings }

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on Friday, March 15, 1861, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the premises, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months, the

MILL HOUSE AND MACHINERY

formerly occupied by defendants Miller & Jennings, on Main street, between Eighth and Ninth streets, situated and described in the decree of sale.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid.

W. C. D. WHIPS, M. L. C. C.
JAS. G. HALES, } Deputies.
THOS. A. MORGAN, }
m5 d4d

Spring Barley.
200 BUSHELS very choice; for sale by
PITKIN, WIARD, & CO.

Spring Wheat.
100 BUSHELS pure for sale by
PITKIN, WIARD, & CO.

Seed Oats.
1,500 BUSHELS in store and for sale by
PITKIN, WIARD, & CO.

Potatoes.
120 BBLS very choice for sale by
PITKIN, WIARD, & CO.

Clover-Seed.
500 BUSHELS strictly prime for sale by
PITKIN, WIARD, & CO.

Timothy Seed.
300 BUSHELS pure

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 8 A. M.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Jeffersonville Railroad.

Louis, Cincinnati and Chicago Express....6:00 A. M.
Cincinnati and Indianapolis Express....2:30 P. M.
St. Louis and Ohio Night Express....9:30 P. M.

Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad.

On and after Wednesday, December 19, 1860, trains will leave New Albany as follow:

St. Louis and Chicago Express mail....10:15 A. M.
" Louis Night Express....10:15 P. M.
ronah Accommodation....8:15 P. M.

Trains arrive at New Albany as follows:

Louisville Express....6:00 A. M.
Accommodation....1:15 P. M.
Louisville Mail....7:30 P. M.

Louisville and Lexington Railroad.

Passenger Train No. 1 at....6:00 A. M.
Passenger Train No. 2 at....3:10 P. M.
Accommodation Train at....4:30 P. M.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Mail Train No. 1....7:45 A. M.
Express Train No. 2 (Sundays excepted)....7:30 P. M.
Bardstown Branch No. 2....2:15 P. M.
Lebanon Branch No. 1....2:15 A. M.
Lebanon Branch No. 2....2:15 P. M.
Memphis Branch No. 1....7:00 A. M.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD FOR MARCH 6, 1861, OBSERVED DAILY BY E. S. WOODRUFF,
Corner Second and Chestnut sts.

THERMOMETER. Open Air.	Max. Min.	BAROMETER.				DIFFERENT Attached.
7 o'clock 20	2 o'clock 54 / 41	7 o'clk. 30	2 o'clk. 29	9 o'clk. 30	7a 24	2 o'clk 41 / 53

DEW POINT. Psychrometer.			Wind.		
7 o'clock.	2 o'clock.	9 o'clock.	7 o'clock.	2 o'clock.	9 o'clock.
Wet. Dry	Wet. Dry	Wet. Dry			
29 / 39	42 / 54	36 / 41	n. w.	w.	w

THE NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.—It is rumored that the Hon. John J. Crittenden will receive the appointment to the vacancy on the Supreme bench.

The Hon. Wm. Preston has resigned the mission to Spain.

A proposition was made in the Missouri convention yesterday to hold a convention of representatives from the border slaveholding States of the Union, which had not seconded, at Nashville.

THE LOUISVILLE ALMSHOUSE.—We have received from Mr. Jos. W. Putnam, Superintendent of the Louisville Almshouse, the following report of the transactions in that institution for the month of February: The number of persons remaining over in the institution for February was 152, of which number 102 were adults, 37 children, under ten years of age, and 6 officers, nurses, &c., connected with the establishment. There were admitted during the month 31 adults and 22 children, and discharged 21 adults and 5 children, leaving the number in the Almshou e March 1st, 182. There were no deaths during the month. The cost per diem for the support of each inmate, including the Superintendent's family, nurses, &c., was eight and a half cents per day.

FINE TOBACCO.—There were sales of excellent tobacco made at the Ninth-street Warehouse yesterday, as will be seen by reference to our commercial column. One hogshead, grown by Mr. G. W. Barton, of Clarke county, brought the handsome sum of $13 50 per hundred, and another, from the same plantation, brought $12 75 per hundred. Another hogshead, grown in Bourbon county, by Mr. Frish, brought $12 50 per hundred. There were other sales made at somewhat lower figures, all indicating, however, that Louisville is the best, as it is the most extensive tobacco market in the Southwest.

A SWINDLER ARRESTED.—Officers Swinney and Kirby arrested Chas. Calhoun in Jeffersonville yesterday upon the charge of complicity in a recent three-card monte swindle on board the steamer Paytona, to which we have made allusion heretofore. In ferreting out the accused the Louisville officers were greatly assisted by the police of Jeffersonville, who have ever been courteous and useful to our local officers when official business has called them to the other side of the river. Calhoun's accomplice has been held to bail in the police court for final trial, and Calhoun himself will be examined to-day.

THE CYCLORAMA OF IRELAND.—Our citizens appear to be just beginning to stow their appreciation of this excellent entertainment, as there was a fine attendance at Mozart Hall last evening. The views, however, are not the only, nor even the main attraction to us, as the vocal and instrumental music by Mr. MacEvoy's interesting family is indeed charming. By request Miss Kate will sing "The Star Spangled Banner" this evening, and from our knowledge of her capacity, the piece will be grandly sung.

SEVENTH AND EIGHTH WARDS.—There was a large and respectable meeting of the Association of Christians and Workingmen of the Seventh and Eighth Wards last night. The Association made the following ward tickets: Seventh Ward, for Councilmen—Dr. G. W. Ronald and John G. Baxter. For School Trustee—Geo. W. Morris. Eighth Ward, for Alderman—Joseph Gault. For Councilmen—R. P. Lightburn and Wm. Drysdale. For School Trustee—Daniel McCullough.

THE DEAD ALIVE.—A report in New Albany recently has gained circulation to the effect that a man by the name of Henry W. Kelly, of that city, had been hung at Bayou Sara some time during the month of January. One man, says the Ledger, who said he was with Kelly, reported that he saw him taken from a coffee-house in Bayou Sara, beaten unmercifully, and afterwards hung to a tree by a mob for hallooing for Lincoln. Other reports of a similar character reached the ears of his family and friends, and he was given up by them as dead. Their sad mourning was turned to joy of his wife, children, and friends on meeting the man, face to face, that was reported to be dead. Kelly arrived safely on the steamer Baltic, from the South on Tuesday, in the best of health, and says he has never had a harsh word with any one since he left home last December. He was engaged at work on a bridge in Louisiana at good wages, and did not write to his friends from the fact that his work was a great distance from a post-office. He speaks in the highest terms of the Southern people in general, and regrets very much that his absence caused so much trouble.

☞Our city Board of Aldermen have presented the theatre as a nuisance. We consider that the city has taxed this "nuisance" $300 a year, it is a question whether it has tried to abate or been participant in the nuisance. The Board of Aldermen are centuries behind the age in promulgating their childish decision.

THE THEATRE.—There was a good attendance upon Miss Rainforth's benefit last evening, but it was not so good as we supposed her great merits would secure. We are to have another taste of the quality of the company this evening in two attractive pieces, "The Willow Copse" and "The Goose with the Golden Egg."

☞At the exhibition at Mozart Hall last evening Misses Marie and Kate MacEvoy were each made the recipients of a handsome compliment in the form of a bouquet, which were presented by two children. The informality and absence of all stage effect excited everybody's admiration, and "brought down the house."

☞A fellow named Welsh has been convicted at Indianapolis of extorting some $200 from Rev. David Stevenson, and sentenced to five years imprisonment in the penitentiary. Mrs. Ford, his principal accomplice, was sent for three years, and another woman, Jennie, to thirty days in the county jail.

☞The Democrat speaks approvingly of "Bestor's Golden Pen." To our writing Bostor's pens are the worst we have ever known. Joe Lane is the Kentucky agent, and Joe, presuming him to be the ex-Senator from Oregon—not to put too fine a point upon it, is as worse than the pens.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.—An affray occurred at the depot of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad yesterday between Messrs. W. Holditzell and Robert Roe, in which the former received a pistol shot in the fleshy part of the thigh. His injuries were but slight.

☞The retiring act of Mr. Buchanan, in commuting the sentence of his old friend and neighbor, Judge Vondersmith, of Lancaster, who had been sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment and the payment of $20,000, for forging applications for land warrants, will, we think, be justified by the country. He has expiated his offence by several years of incarceration, and his restoration to society will, we have no doubt, show that he feels most sensitively the degration to which he has been subjected. When his crime was first discovered many were incredulous that a gentleman of his high position should have suffered temptation to win him from the path of probity, and now that the pardoning power has been exercised in his favor, there will be those of his old friends ready to believe that the better angel of human nature will guard his steps in future and point the road to probity and future usefulness.

MORE TREET.—A correspondent of the Atlanta Intelligencer informs that paper that the Superintendent of the United States Branch Mint at Dahlonega now holds that property, together with $20,000 in gold coin therein contained, for the State of Georgia, under a written order from Gov. Brown.

MR. FESSENDEN OPPOSED TO MR. SEWARD.—*Mr. Fessenden, of Maine,* is stated to have such ill feelings against Mr. Seward, that when Mr. S. asked that a private bill might be considered, saying that it was probably the last favor he should ask of the Senate, he was curtly opposed or replied to by Mr. F.

DEATH OF AN OLD MERCHANT.—Mr. Wm. W. Fox, one of the oldest merchants of New York city, and President of the New York Gas Company, died at his residence at West Farms on Saturday night, in the 75th year of his age. The deceased was a member of the society of Friends.

THE CROWNING A TOP VILLAINY.—Mr. Wm. Roselle, one of the editors of the Memphis Appeal, was knocked down while on his way home at a late hour on Friday night, and robbed of the sum of eleven dollars.

ANOTHER ARREST.—John McDowall has been arrested in New York and committed in default of $5,000 bond, charged with complicity in the Boone county (Ind.) bank swindle.

NEW ISSUES.—The Union Bank of Nashville has just issued a new set of notes. The plates are not only handsome but entirely original.

☞The pastoral connection between the First Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati and the Rev. S. R. Wilson has been dissolved.

☞The Hon. C. C. Clay, ex-United States Senator from Alabama, has gone to Minnesota for the benefit of his health.

LECTURE ON ETHNOLOGY.—Prof. B. J. Raphael, late of this city, delivered a lecture on "The plural origin of the human race," on Saturday evening, at the New York Medical College. Were all the races brethren? He believed they were not. To consider that they were would involve the same absurdities, the speaker said, as to believe that our earth was created only 6,000 years ago, or that the stars had been called into being to shine round it, or that all the animals of the world had been derived from pairs saved from the flood in Noah's ark. Whara there are physical differences, there will be intellectual differences; and the difference of the races are very marked. The African has a thicker skull than the Caucasian, a much larger proportion of his brain lies behind a perpendicular line drawn through the opening of the ear, the collar-bone is shorter, the fore-arm is considerably longer, in this respect inclining towards the ape, the thigh is longer in proportion to the leg, the legs are often bound, his heel-bone is much longer and less rounded, his toes are greatly turned out. The races are dissimilar in color, in osseous structure, and other characteristics. The Hottentot and the Bushman as nearly resembled the orang-outang as they do the Caucasian race. There is an endless variety in the modes of living. Some live in huts, some in fine houses; some eat snakes; some, to gain the favor of Deity, eat their grandfathers. He denied that climate and habits would account for the varieties of race. History showed that the same differences of race had always existed. They were found represented upon the oldest Egyptian pyramids. It was trifling with the subject to suppose that the negro race had originated in some freak of nature—to assume that "in the night of ages" some negro baby had been born of white parents," and hence an interminable line of negro babies. The Speaker then dwelt on what he called "the scheme of aptitudes" pervading nature. The law of adaptation disclosed itself in making the black man for Africa as much as in forming the reindeer and polar bear for arctic regions. Under the burning sun of Africa the negro found his highest development, while the white race under the same circumstances withered and became extinct. What is the future of this subject was next considered. The narrative of Moses referred to more than one original race. There was no "irrepressible nigger" in the Garden of Eden; this was inhabited by the white race. "This creation of Adam and Eve," said the lecturer, "had reference to the Caucasian race, of which the Jaws were a variety." Cain's going off to the land of Nod to get a wife showed that the earth was inhabited by others than Adam's family. So of the murder mark on his forehead—Cain did not dread the anger of his own kindred, but of other inhabitants of the world. The lecturer concluded by referring to various passages of Scripture to show that the phrase "all" and "every one" were not to be taken literally.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS.—*Wednesday, March 6,* Frank Lightner, Martha Radford John Bowles, Pres. Means, and Mrs. M. Robinson, drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Mrs. Robinson sent to the workhouse for one month in default of $100 fine. All the others discharged.

Harvey H. McMannis, committed yesterday in default of $300 bail, was brought in and entered into bonds for his appearance in April; thereupon he was discharged from jail.

Docket Cases.—The following named persons were fined for misdemeanors as follows: John Sedge $50, Fred Stevens $50, John Riley $25, George McMullen $100, same $50, John Sweeny $5, same $10.

BARN BURNED.—A large tobacco barn, belonging to Mr. Garrett Quarles, of Christian county, was entirely consumed by fire a few nights ago, together with six hogsheads of tobacco, and a number of farm implements that were in it. It was no doubt set on fire.

☞There is an otherwise perfectly formed chicken cock in Nashville having three distinct legs.

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE "CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA."—The Congress of the Southern Confederacy has recently passed a postal act, "to go into effect from and after such period as the Postmaster-General may, by proclamation announce. The rates of postage on letters and packages are to be as follows:

Single letters not exceeding a half-ounce in weight:

For any distance *under* 500 miles, 5 cents;
For any distance *over* 500 miles, 10 cents;

An additional single rate for each additional half-ounce or less—

Drop letters 2 cents each;

In the foregoing cases the postage to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

Advertised letters 2 cents each.

ON PACKAGES

Containing other than printed or written matter—mowey packages are included in this class:

To be rated by weight as letters are rated, and to be charged *double* the rates of postage on letters, to-wit:

For any distance *under* 500 miles, 10 cents for each half-ounce or less;

For any distance *over* 500 miles, 20 cents for each half-ounce or less;

In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

MELANCHOLY RESULTS OF FORTUNE-TELLING.—The Cincinnati Commercial on Tuesday, held an inquest on the body of Conrad Walter, a young man twenty years of age, who committed suicide on Monday night, by deliberately shooting himself through the head with a pistol. The Gazette says:

Deceased was always considered a sober, steady, and industrious boy. It was given in evidence before the jury that he had been told by a fortune-teller in the city to consult about his fate. The shyl informed him gravely that as a man he was destined to be one of twenty he would die or be killed—that he could not possibly live to the age of twenty-one, except, perhaps, in a state of misery and woe, to which he would prefer death. Walter was evidently much troubled, and in a couple of weeks since. Happening to be out of employment at the time, he believed the prediction of the fortune-teller was destined to be fulfilled, if not as regarded his death, at least with regard to the misery of his life. This, it is thought, induced him to commit the act. No letter was found, as no other reason can be assigned, and such was in part the verdict of the jury. The case is certainly a sad commentary on the amount of faith which young people too often place in the big sayings of the unprincipled class alluded to.

☞A lady of Alabama, forwarding a subscription for two copies of the Journal, says:

We want light down in this dark region. There are many here, who appreciate the noble stand of Kentucky and also libor of able journal. It is the Star of Bethlehem to our path. Would that it could shine on and enlighten this *Southern Confederacy*. I am with respect, sirs,

ONE OF KENTUCKY'S DAUGHTERS.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

MADISON CO., OREGON, Jan. 8, 1861.

The proceedings of the Democratic meeting in your city on the 28th of November last, met with a hearty response in this far-off land. Such sentiments will receive the hearty support of Kentucky—when shown one are more true to our glorious Union. It is a fact worthy of note that nine-tenths of the people of Oregon are Union men. The idea of a Pacific Republic is well known here in the vaporing and crazed heads of a few broken down politicians. The sentiment here is that the South has been led off by a few ambitious demagogues. The U. S. Constitution was formed with the "institution" then in force, and, in a spirit of compromise, now tolerating it.

The Fugitive Slave Law is a creature of the Constitution; and no State law can abrogate or diminish it. And as the Supreme Court is the true expounder of all laws passed by Congress, Congress cannot disannul any portion of the Constitution. The President of the United States is a creature of the Constitution, and is sworn to support all laws enacted under it. If nine-tenths of the people of the United States are Union men; and, if the South have no just cause of complaint in the Constitution and Congress and the President and the Supreme Court are bound to give them, what have they to fear? "Old Joe," the ex-Senator of Kentucky's honest, ebi alric, and kind-hearted ones. His administration will be conservative and conciliatory. If the Border States will just hold apart the free-eaters of the North, till the rabid freedom-shriekers of the North, till the superabundance of their gas shall expend itself, all will be well. The Republican party was called into existence from the ashes of the Whig party. The unfortunate split in the Democratic party caused the election of Lincoln, who is a *minority President!* The many all others, who should have been elec ed, was Stephen A. Douglas, whose principles will yet triumph in this nation. There is no actual danger now existing to cause a rupture of our Union. Secession is rebellion and treason. The idea of Congress making war upon any State of this Union is preposterous. Men attainted of treason are fit subjects for the gallows; but their crime cannot extend to innocent persons. This Southern treason may become on a large scale, but the power to suppress and punish it is in the Courts and the Executive. No difficulty was in the way of hanging the notorious John Brown and his associates. A few dozen others should have shared his fate. I am a native of Virginia, and an old-line Clay Whig. Would I say or do anything that would destroy the rights of the South? I am a true and conservative man, and, as such, feel proud and thankful that I can act with an immense majority of the true sons of America.

But what I am or who I am is of but little importance to the nation. "Our Union must and shall be preserved, was the sentiment of a great man. This noble sentiment is now the watchword of all true men in our nation. If South Carolina be the last to set the example of nullification and disunion, it does not follow that one of the most perfect governments upon which the sun shines should be eclipsed in blood, and the millions of Europe, who have thrown off the yoke, see with the triumph of Republican principles here, be forced back to have the chains of despotism more securely riveted upon them. Shades of Washington, Jefferson, Clay, Franklin, and Jackson forbid it! And all true men of our nation *will forbid it.*

But I have said enough on these matters. Our winter thus far has been most delightful here. No snow and but little frost, mild weather, frogs croaking, buds swelling, grass growing, and other signs of returning spring, tell that we have a good climate. The discovery lately of immense bodies of ore of perhaps lead and silver in this county, may attract many persons here this season. Numerous specimens of this ore have been assayed, and the assay pronounced silver. It is a continuance of the Washington mines. Very large amounts of our grain crop are yet on hand here. What is worth only sixty cents and oats forty cents at Portland, our principal mart of trade, twelve miles up the Willamette river. Late apples sell well now in California. The fruit crop will bring Oregon over three hundred thousand dollars for 1860. There are many natural advantages here, and one day we may number our thousands of people where we do now now number hundreds. Our good health, rich soil, mineral wealth, mild climate, endless water power and bodies of tall timber, extent of navigation peculiar adaptation to fruit and stock raising, invite here all the citizens of the United States to come here and help to build up a great State. More anon.

DAVID NEWSOM.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

MT. STERLING, Ky., March 3, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: There has been in circulation here for a day or two past a petition addressed to Gov. B. Magoffin, asking the call of a convention. The very clever and frank gentleman who handed the petition to me stated that similar petitions were being circulated simultaneously with this all over the State. I am restand the same gentleman to whom I have alluded, also stated that these petitions were circulated by direction of the "order." When asked what "order, the answer was declined. I think it important that all conservative Union papers should at once expose this thing.

W.

TWIGGS DEGRACED.—The following is the official order of the War Department, in the case of General Twiggs:

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 5.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, March 1, 1861.

The following order is published for the information of the Army:

WAR DEPARTMENT, March 1, 1861.

By the direction of the President of the United States it is ordered that Brigadier-General David E. Twiggs be, and is hereby dismissed from the Army of the United States, for his treachery to the flag of his country in having surrendered, on the 18th of February, 1861, on the demand of the authorities of Texas, the military posts and other property of the United States in his Department and under his charge.

J. HOLT, Secretary of War.

By order of the Secretary of War,

S. COOPER, Adjutant-General.

For the Louisville Journal.]

At a meeting of the Union men of the Eighth Ward, held at the Rescue Engine house on the 6th inst., the following gentlemen were appointed delegates to the Democratic Ward Convention, viz: Samuel Browning, George Irvin, George P. Williams, H. H. Higdon, W. H. Frazier, H. J. Billings, N. Sparks, Columbus Hare, J. M. Alexander, L. J. Porch, W. A. Twyman, and George Meadows.

H. J. BILLINGS, Pres't.

FRANK B. JONES, Sec'y.

[By Telegraph to the Louisville papers.]

BALTIMORE, March 5.

It is said that Lord Lyons, the British Minister, has notified the new Administration that Great Britain will not recognize a blockade of the Southern ports, unless it is thorough and effectual, and that the mere announcement of a blockade in accordance with the treaty of Paris will not be recognized. It is understood that Mr. Mercier, the French Minister, will also have a like notification to the Government in regard to France.

WASHINGTON, March 5.

Secretary Holt published to-day an overwhelming expose of the treason of the late Secretary, Floyd, of Virginia. The following are the material points:

We have here a distinct exultant avowal on the part of the Secretary that while he was a member of the Cabinet he disclosed to those in open rebellion against the United States, information which he had derived from official position, and which he held under the seals of confidence, that from the beginning of our history as a nation, had never been violated. This step not merely to subserve his highest public interests, but put in imminent jeopardy the lives of two hundred and fifty innocent men, who had never wronged the South, or injured, and who in proceeding to Charleston harbor were simply obeying the lawful command of their superior officers. The armed enemies of the Government he was serving, under the solemn sanctions of an oath, were as he declares thus put upon their guard, and the frail vessel that was bearing succor to its friends, received a warning that would have been appalling.

It is well known that a persistent fal-ification of the public and conduct of the late administration in its dealings with the South have served a potent instrumentality for inflaming the popular mind of that distracted portion of our country, and thus giving direction and force to the spirit of revolution. And the fact that the telegraph and the press have been under the absolute direction of those controlling this movement, has rendered resistance by the Government impracticable. Whatever purposes, therefore, were expected to be accomplished by the cl culation of the paragraph will be fully accomplished, probably to be attained, since the antidote now offered cannot possibly pursue the poison into all its ramifications, for, however, the exposition may have begun to me the confidence of those true-hearted patriots who still love our Union better than all the spoils and power which revolution can promise them, it shall not regard its publication as other than work for the last two months have incessantly denounced me throughout the South, *simply and solely because I was faithful to my trust, to the anger of his party by betraying the government of my country while in its service.*

J. HOLT.

It is rumored that Miss Harriet Lane was married yesterday morning to Jas. B. Carlisle, Esq., a distinguished lawyer of this city.

It is said that Mr. Lincoln went privately to the Capitol on Sunday night, and used his influence with the Senators in favor of the Corwin resolutions that were adopted.

NOTICES OF THE DAY.

SEVENTH WARD MEETING.—There will be a meeting of the citizens of the Seventh Ward at the Relief Engine-house on Thursday evening, 7th inst., at half past 7 o'clock, to appoint delegates to meet in convention at the court-house on Tuesday next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to nominate candidates to be voted for by the Union party to fill the city offices.

MANY CITIZENS OF THE SEVENTH WARD.

March 6th, 1861.

BACON.—Mr. Spencer sells this morning at his auction rooms at 10 o'clock precisely, thirty-four tierces bacon hams, for account of underwriters, very slightly damaged by water.

☞For all kinds of lumber, dressed and undressed, sash, doors, blinds, mouldings, boxes, &c., call at Alexander, Ellis & Co.'s planing mill, sash, door, and blind factory and lumber yard, on Fulton street, just above Preston, fronting the river, or at their lumber yard, corner of Walnut and Preston streets, or leave your orders at their warerooms on Main street, nearly opposite the Galt House, Louisville, Ky. jan1 tf

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE NEGROES, *On Monday, March* 11, 1861, at Shelbyville, Ky., the undersigned will sell at public sale, ELEVEN VALUABLE NEGROES—Men, Women, Girls, and Boys—all No. 1. Terms, six months' credit.

J. A. MIDDLETON,
B. A. BROWN,
Assignees of W. A. Threlkeld.

m1 d1*

☞Elrod's Headlographs, life-size photographs in oils, and water-painted photographs excell all others. Gallery No. 160, Main street, below Fourth. m1 jd&b6*

A CONSUMPTIVE LIFE SAVED.— Consumption primarily and essentially due to a disordered nutrition, can be rationally attacked only by medicines which renovate the nutritive powers. Such a medicine is the syrup of wild cherry. Its active ingredient acts directly and immediately on the blood, and arrests the diseases safely and surely.

BALTIMORE, July 15, 1854.

I was suffering with a severe Catarrhal Cough, accompanied by Nightsweats, loss of Appetite and great Debility, which was daily increasing. In this state I commenced the use of Wild Cherry Syrup. In a few days, and before I had used the second bottle, my cough lessened, night sweats ceased, appetite was restored, and with it strength and vigor beyond what I had enjoyed for ten years, being able to walk several miles each day without fatigue, while hitherto I could walk only a short distance.

A. S. KELLOGG.

☞Peruvian Syrup is a solution of protoxide of iron, a new discovery in medicine, and strikes at the root of disease by producing *healthy blood*, the source of all vitality in the human organism. For sale by all Druggists.

CARY & TALBOTT,
Agents, Louisville.

fe25 d12

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRING WATER.—Pamphlets containing the opinions of celebrated chemists and physicians respecting the use of this water in the case of many diseases of the human system, will be supplied gratis on application to Wilson, Peter, & Co. Call for a pamphlet.

fe23 eod10

NEW GOODS BY EXPRESS.—Received this morning French chintz, English and American prints, bleached cotton, bleached and brown sheetings, linen sheetings, pillow linens, ginghams, brilliantines, Alexander kid gloves, cotton hosiery, plain delaines, and plaid cottons for servant's wear, all of which I am offering very low.

G. B. TABB,
fi5 h Corner of Market and Fourth streets.

NEW GOODS.—Guthrie & Brothers are receiving their second importation of dry goods, bought since the decline, which enables them to sell at prices much lower than usual rates. Kept Valours in all colors, French and Irish Poplins, and Mourning Goods, Evening Silks, Hosiery, &c.

This is a rare chance for choice goods at very low prices. n6 ddf

A CARD.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, Oct. 2, 1860.

To Mr. Hugh Wilkins:

The carpet lining put down for us by you is the only thing of the kind that we have ever seen that we would care to put under our carpets. So much are we pleased with it, that we would be very unwilling to have another carpet (old or new) put down without it. The difference between a room where it is used and where it is not is so striking as to arrest the attention of the most unobservant. It is worth more than its cost in the increased softness and pleasantness it gives the carpet, and we think you do not overrate its economy in stating that it adds one-half to the carpet's wear.

If our recommendation of it will add anything to your sales, we cheerfully give it, feeling we do you customers a much greater favor than we do you.

HALL & HARRIS.

☞HARRINGTON'S CARPET LINING DEPOT is on the west side of Fourth street, between Main and Market streets. HUGH WILKINS.

o10 ddf

MARRIED.

On the 6th inst., by the Rev. A. E. Studley, the celebrated Lecturer, Mr. S. S. SMITH and Miss JENNIE, daughter of Alfred Hunt, Esq., both of Jefferson county.

DIED.

At San Francisco, Cal., Jan 3 th, Mrs. FRANCIS H. BOSWELL, relict of Jefferson county, Ky., in the 54th year of her age.

FOR MAYOR.

WE are authorized to announce Dr. A. E. KRIEL as a candidate for Mayor at the ensuing election.

mr7 dtc

HEMP SEED—500 bushels now coming in store by
PITKIN, WIARD, & CO.
fe28

200 BBLS BALTIMORE GOLDEN SIRUP, a sole and ball bbls and kegs, in store and for sale by
o13 TYLER & MARTIN.

COFFEE—30 bags prime Rio Coffee in store and for sale by
MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.

PARAFFINE CANDLES—A supply of this superior candle received and for sale by
f2 HIBBITT & SON.

SUGAR—176 hhds good fair and strictly prime received per Baltic and for sale by
f18 H. D. NEWCOMB & BRO

POTATOES—Just receiving today a choice lot of Northern Finckey and Lodi, an Early Tompson (in 2½ Bushel barrels, round cover-age, in splendid shipping order, and warranted to give satisfaction or sell them another day by
N. S. GLORE & CO.

125 TONS SODA-ASH in store and for sale by
f27 CORNWALL & BRO.

APPLES—150 bbls choice Apples in store and for sale by
f27 ANDW BUCHANAN & CO.

SUGAR—31 hhds fair to strictly prime Sugar landing from the Atlantic and for sale by
COOD & MOODY.

MICHIGAN POTATOES—100 bbls, in good order, for sale cheap by
f27 DAVIS & SPEED, Main

NAILS.—500 kegs Shoenbergers' Nails for sale by
f27 CORNWALL & BRO.

300 BBLS SOS. 1 AND 2 ROSIN in store and for sale by
f26 CORNWALL & BRO.

CRANBERRIES—10 bbls, prime article, for sale by
f27 HIBBITT & SON.

VINEGAR—6 bbls Burnett Vinegar in store and for sale by
f27 HAWES, TODD, & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

LOUISVILLE THEATRE.

MRS. F. LAWSON.....Sole Lessee.
ROBT GRIFFITH.....Stage Manager.
PROF. I. CARY.....Treasurer.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Dress Circle and Parquette 75c; Second Tier and Family Circle 50c; Private Boxes $5; Colored Boxes 35c; Gallery 25c; Colored Gallery 15c.

THIS EVENING (Thursday), March 7, will be presented the gr at Drama, in 5 acts, entitled the WILLOW COPSE—Love I believe. Mr. Elmore; Colonel Vansaard, Grierson; Dick Hulke, Keene Bill Scarpers, Graham; Arthur, Walleyer; Andrew, Shine, Smith; Bubbleneyer, Silvia, Rose Fleming; Mrs. Grierson, Mrs. Smith; Lady Vansaard, Mrs. Grierson; Nelly, Miss Eudora. To conclude with the celebrated Comedy called the GOOSE WITH GOLDEN EGGS—Mr. Turby, a country lawyer, Mr. Abney Smith; Mr. Fletcher, a country lawyer, Lethico Bonor, clerk to Turby, Slevin.

☞Doors open at 7 and curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.

☞Box office will be open daily from 9½ o'clock A. M. till 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6 P. M., when seats may be secured.

MOZART HALL.

THREE SHIFTS MORE OF THE

CYCLORAMA

AT REDUCED PRICES.

CHANGE OF SCENE AND SONG EVERY NIGHT.

☞Admission 25 cts; children half price.

☞SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock for Families—25 cts each Children. Children first visit Saturday.

mr d3

Mrs. Harriet Holman's VOCAL CLASSES,

FOR MISSES AND MASTERS, will open on or about Monday, March 11th.

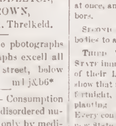
☞Terms for the series of twelve lessons—$1, in advance.

Private lessons given if required.

☞Sheet-music, Circulars, &c., can be had at the Music Stores of Messrs. TRIPP & CRAGG, and MM. McCARRELL.

HAUPT'S

Louisville Silver Cornet Band.



This Band, well-trained and fully organized for Parades, Funerals, Concerts, Fairs, Balls, Picnics, Private Parties, Serenades, &c., at short notice. We have also the best Quadrille Band and the most practiced Dancing Orchestra for Private Parties, Balls, and Picnics, for which I will always furnish the latest and best quadrille music and also all fancy dances. Parties can be attended to from town to twelve in number.

Offices corner First and Jefferson, Apollo Hall.

CHRIST. HAUPT,
Leader and Conductor.

o10 d&eodtf

THE FAMINE IN KANSAS.

Appeal for the Destitute from the New York City Committee.

WM. C. BRYANT, Chairman. J. E. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

Chas. H. Marshall, Seth B. Hunt, R. H. Morford, Morris Kirkbride, G. C. Brodrick, Chas. W. Hillard, Daniel Ford, Daniel Drew, J. S. Wadsworth.

It has become our imperative duty to urge upon the public attention the fact—that over 50 000 of our fellow-citizens in Kansas are now in imminent danger of starving. We have the evidence from all sources—from Gen. Pomeroy, Chairman of the Territorial Relief Committee, from the columns of nearly every newspaper there, of all shades of politics—from our own reliable agents sent and returned. There was no doubt of the misery, terrible, destructive.

We have evidence that whole families have already died of starvation; and that thousands more must indeed be encouraged, and die of want and disease consequent upon it, unless prompt and thorough relief be at once supplied. Concerted is now attempting to sustain the starving Indians, but our 50,000 fellow-countrymen, women, and children—can neither get away from the desolation, nor borrow, nor beg. Their only dependence is upon us who have never known hunger.

THEY MUST BE SUSTAINED. Will you help us to help them?

To secure you that whatever you do will reach them, we state that in every destitute locality in a Relief Committee—three are all represented by the Territorial Committee as follows:

TERRITORIAL COMMITTEE.

S. C. Pomeroy, Atchison; W. W. G. Ilarle, Brown county; J. A. McDowell, Leavenworth; Rev. C. Reynolds, Lawrence; Rev. I. Bidwell, Topeka; Dr. S. Ayers, Linn county; F. C. Blake, Junction City; C. B. Lines, Wabaunsee; Rev. Mr. Adair, Osawatomie; Rev. Wm. Bishop, Salina; Judge A. Spaulding, Jefferson county; J. C. Barnett, Bourbon county; J. C. Lambdin, Butler county; Geo. M. Russell, Wyandotte.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

S. C. Pomeroy, Chairman; J. L. McDonald, Rev. C. Reynolds, Rev. Mr. Adair, Rev. Mr. Baker, S. C. Pomeroy, Corresponding Secretary.

G. B. Fairchild, Treasurer.

Gen. Pomeroy is Chairman, and at Atchison d vote to be the first operation for the relief of Kansas, Gen. Pomeroy going on the ground to superintend. Our Treasurer is John E. Williams, *President of the Metropolitan Bank*, New York City. All money sent to him will be applied to the payment of drafts on New York, and invested in Government stocks. We appeal to you all, by every dictate of humanity, of honor, and of public good, to unite with us in alleviating this great calamity. There is no time to be lost.

I owe it to ask individuals everywhere to contribute at once, and to urge it upon their friends and neighbors.

SECOND. We appeal to all churches and organized bodies to act promptly, generously, and efficiently.

THIRD. We urge upon every Governor of every State throughout the country the immediate convocation of their Legislatures and people. Our last statistics show that nearly $200,000 is needed within the coming fortnight, to supply this people with seed for spring planting, and with food to keep them alive in the interim. Every consideration of interest also demands that this State should be enabled to become self-sustaining, productive, and eventually rich—thus to fulfill her destiny as the Key-stone of the Arch of New States.

We ask, therefore, every Legislature to do as they would have others do to them in like distress, and at once to grant ample support.

All money sent to our Treasurer JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Metropolitan Bank, New York City, will be gratefully acknowledged and effectively used.

All clothing should be sent to "GEN. POMEROY, Atchison, Kansas" and freight should be prepaid.

fe28 m&th4*

FIRE INSURANCE!

BY

JOHN MUIR.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 31 Pine street, New York.
Cash Capital.....$500,000.
This Company does business on the mutual plan, returning to the policy-holders three-fourths of the profits for the company.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 60 Wall street, New York.
Capital and Surplus.....$500,000.

MONTAUK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 60 Wall street, New York.
Capital and Surplus.....$1,000,000.

ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 60 Wall street, New York.
Capital and Surplus.....$220,000.

PAIR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 60 Wall street, New York.
Capital and Surplus.....$250,000.

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRING WATER.—Pamphlets, containing the opinions of celebrated chemists and physicians respecting the use of this water in the case of many diseases of the human system, will be supplied gratis on application to Wilson, Peter, & Co. Call for a pamphlet.

fe23 eod10

NEW GOODS BY EXPRESS.—Received this morning, French chintz, English and American prints, bleached cotton, bleached and brown sheetings, linen sheetings, pillow linens, ginghams, brilliantines, Alexander kid gloves, cotton hosiery, plain delaines, and plaid cottons for servant's wear, all of which I am offering very low.

G. B. TABB,
fi5 h Corner of Market and Fourth streets.

NEW GOODS.—Guthrie & Brothers are receiving their second importation of dry goods, bought since the decline, which enables them to sell at prices much lower than usual rates. Kept Valours in all colors, French and Irish Poplins, all grades, new prints, Merinoes, Black Poplins, and Mourning Goods, Evening Silks, Hosiery, &c.

This is a rare chance for choice goods at very low prices. n6 ddf

A CARD.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, Oct. 2, 1860.

To Mr. Hugh Wilkins:

The carpet lining put down for us by you is the only thing of the kind that we have ever seen that we would care to put under our carpets. So much are we pleased with it, that we would be very unwilling to have another carpet (old or new) put down without it. The difference between a room where it is used and where it is not is so striking as to arrest the attention of the most unobservant. It is worth more than its cost in the increased softness and pleasantness it gives the carpet, and we think you do not overrate its economy in stating that it adds one-half to the carpet's wear.

If our recommendation of it will add anything to your sales, we cheerfully give it, feeling we do your customers a much greater favor than we do you.

HALL & HARRIS.

☞HARRINGTON'S CARPET LINING DEPOT is on the west side of Fourth street, between Main and Market streets. HUGH WILKINS.

o10 ddf

MARRIED.

On the 6th inst., by the Rev. A. E. Studley, the celebrated Lecturer, Mr. S. S. SMITH and Miss JENNIE, daughter of Alfred Hunt, Esq., both of Jefferson county.

DIED.

At San Francisco, Cal., Jan 3 th, Mrs. FRANCIS H. BOSWELL, relict of Jefferson county,

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

THE ARCTIC BANK.—The Wisconsin State Journal advises the holders of bills of the Arctic Bank, located at Eau Claire, in that State, which have lately been thrown out by the Milwaukee and Chicago bankers, not to make, as yet, any sacrifice of the same, as it has been reliably informed that the owners of said Bank intend, within two or three days, to make its account good under the late call of the Bank Comptroller. In that case its bills are as valuable as those of other banks based on Southern securities, as many of the Wisconsin banks are.

MAD DOG.—The Georgetown Journal says that considerable alarm has been felt during the past week, in the neighborhood of Turkeyfoot, in Scott county, because of the appearance there of a mad dog. The dog came from Raven's Creek, in Grant county, and is thought that on rising, it a large circuit of country, with whom he came in contact, escaped its fate. The dog was finally killed in Turkeyfoot. Some hundred or more dogs that were bitten have been killed. Several hogs were also bitten.

DEATH OF A NOTED RACE HORSE.—"Mountain Maid," a racing mare well known to horse fanciers and sporting men of Philadelphia, died at Lancaster, Pa., last week. The pony in question had been repeatedly matched against Tacony, the celebrated roan trotter, and the latter was purchased last summer by parties in Camden county, Pa., to beat Mountain Maid. The supposition is that she was poisoned. Her time was 2:30, and her owners refused $1,000 for her but a short time before her death.

AN EARTHQUAKE IN NEW JERSEY.—The Newark Mercury says that two distinct shocks or concussions were felt in that city, about noon, Tuesday. In Bloomfield bells were rung and houses shaken. In Orange doors were shaken to and fro, while in Paterson, Belleville, and other places there were similar phenomena.

FAILURES AND SUSPENSIONS.—The list of business casualties in the United States for the past week gives eight failures and suspensions in New York, seven in Boston, two in Philadelphia, two in Baltimore, two in Cincinnati, and eighteen in other places—total of thirty-nine for the week.

MAJOR ANDERSON'S BILL OF FARE.—The Columbia (S. C.) Guardian says:

A gentleman who was in Charleston last week, called on Major Anderson, on Sullivan's Island, and while he saw on board the following supplies for their supper, which, with his mollo, were taken to Fort Sumter by Major Anderson's party: 2 kegs (200 lb.) Goshen butter, 2 pieces (60 lb.), 2 barrels potatoes, 1 bag (150 lb.) coffee, 2 quarters beef in 3 quarters, 1 box eggs, 4 boxes candles (400 ?), 1 bushel turnips, 1 large package cranberries, 50 Savoy cabbage, 2 barrels assorted vegetables, 1 sack salt, and 1 barrel molasses.

Of Abe says "mule do's suffering." We don't think Major Anderson is at all events.

☞A correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin thinks there must be some mistake in the passage from Pope, so often quoted as follows:

"Discussion forms the common mind;
Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined."

Pope evidently had a presentiment of a recent even in Texas, and intended to write:

"To plain, & core on formed the traitor's mind;
Just as the Treason bent, the Twigs inclined."

CHINOLINE STILL IN THE ASCENDANT.—A Paris letter of February 5 has the following:

Judging from the amplitude of all skirts, the reign of crinoline is far from on the wane. It holds its own splendor, notwithstanding the repeated denunciations hurled against it in all quarters. Its implacable foe seems to be the mid-monsoon, but in spite of the varied arguments and accusations against this institution, manifold, as well as wonderful, are the admirers of crinoline in modern life. Especially adapted to the peculiarities of the drapery, and is a convenient and comfortable support in the volume of lapes, of which the female costumes has always been composed, in all grades, under all styles of fashion.

EXTRAORDINARY MODE OF BURIAL.—*Terrible Ordeal of Widows.*—When a man dies in Van couv er's Island, his body is laid upon a raised platform or couch, over the middle of the lodge. Here it is left for nine days to be seen and visited by his tribe; upon the tenth a funeral pile is erected and a great gathering of friendly tribes and families takes place.

The corpse is laid upon the top of the pile, the wife or wives of the deceased lying alongside; here the most painful ordeal to be undergone by native-man permits her to rise, which permission is seldom accorded until she is terribly burned.

Even now her trials are not over; she must collect some of the fatty matter which exudes from the burning flesh, and rub it over her own body, and if the limbs (as is frequently the case) of the body are burned off, she must lie by them in order to keep them straight, and all this in a blazing fire of gum-wood.

Should the wretched woman get through all this, she has to collect any remnants of charred bones, and, tying them in a bundle, carry them upon her back, day and night, for three years, at the end of which time she is not to be a second husband—a trial I should scarcely imagine likely to find many to run enough to attempt.

A Negro Thief Drowned in the Mississippi River.—About time since a negro man belonging to Dr. John D Martin, of this city, ran away from the gentleman's plantation in Bolivar county, Miss., and made his way to Australia landing, in Bolivar county. Thursday morning he was approached by a white man, who tried to steal him. After some coaxing the slave was induced to get in the yawl, which the white man had stolen, and they rowed up the river. That night, during a heavy fog, they crept under the bow of a steamboat, lay Sunday over landing, and the fugitives were thrown into the river. The thief was drowned, but the negro, though he escaped with the loss of his clothes, was saved. He has been lodged in jail at Friar's Point.—*Memphis Argus.*

Sudden Death.—Thomas C. Byron, a well known resident of Charlestown, Mass., died quite suddenly on Wednesday, having been able to walk out on the day previous. Mr. Byron was on board the frigate Constitution in the capacity of pilot at the time of the famous engagement with Le Guerriere.

CITY DIRECTORY,

Arranged Alphabetically in Regard to

BUSINESS & NAMES.

Auctioneers.

Eades, J. & Co., north side Main, bet. 4th and 5th.
Hewett, Samuel H. & Co., main st., bet. 3d and 4th.
Spencer, C. C., Main st., bet. 3d and 4th.

Agricultural Implements and Seeds.

Bridgeford, J. D., No. 426 Main st., near 6th.
Faulkner, W., 538 Main st.
Pirtle, H. & Co., 502 Main st.
Spurrier, J. Bro., 64 Main, between Sixth and Seventh.
Stone & Co., corner Clay and 4th.
Pirtle, Wiard, & Co., 518 Main st.
Carter & Hutchinson, 454 Main st.

Daguerreotype Galleries.

J. C. Elrod's (formerly Harrold's) Gallery, Main, between Fourth and Fifth sts.
Webster & Bro., Main st., between Fourth and Fifth.

Bookseller, Stationers, & Blank Book Manufacturers.

Morton & Griswold, 496 Main st.
Maxwell & Co., Main st., bet. 5th and 6th.
Bookseller, Stationer, & Periodical Dealer.
Robertson, D. W., & Co., Fourth street, near Main.
Reiford, A. H., 523 Third street.
Conrad, F. A., 381 Main, between 3d and Market.
Davidson, A., 53 st., bet. Jefferson and Market.
Gaither, A., 53 st., bet. Jefferson and Market.
Madison, F., 54 st., bet. Jefferson and Market.

Bagging and Rope.

Hunt, Thos. H. & Co., 3d st., bet. 3d and 4th.

Bankers.

Curtis & Warren, 471 Main st.

Bonnet Bleacher.

Osborne, Mrs. Wm., 3d st., bet. 3d and 4th.

Belting and Wire Goods.

H. W. Wilkes, 4th st., bet. Main and Market.

Clothing and Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods.

Mandeville, C. C. & Co., Main, bet. Second and Third.
Armstrong, J. M., corner 4th and Main sts.
Sproule & Mandeville, corner 4th and Main sts.

Cloth and Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods.

J. Von Borries & Co., 496 Main st., bet. Bullitt and 5th.

Carpets, Oil Cloths, and Curtain Goods.

Hite & Shaik, Main st., bet. 4th and 5th.
Marshall & Dickinson, 4th, bet. Market and Main.

Cloaks, Mantillas, and Varieties.

Merriman, C. T., 4th st., near Main.

Dry Goods, Cloths, &c.

Berry, J. Taylor, Jefferson street, Masonic Temple.
Duvall, C. & Co., Main street, between 2d and 3d.
Guthrie Bros., bet. between Jefferson and Market.
Mark & Downs, Main street, between 4th and 5th.
Miller, John A., 316 street, between Jefferson & Market.
Martin & Crumbaugh, 4th, between Market & Jefferson.
Tabb, B., corner 4th and Market.

Daguerreotypist Materials, Wall Papers, &c.

Hegan & Ketcott, Main street, between 4th and 5th.

Express Companies.

American Express Co., Main street, between 5th & 6th.

Banks and Fire Insurance.

Craig, A., Main street, between 6th and 7th.

Fancy Goods, Embroideries, and Trimmings.

Rauchfuss, Charles F., 4th street, bet. Market and Jeff
Fishing Tackle Manufacturer.
Dickson & Gilmore, 3d street, bet. Main and Market.
Griffith, Joseph, 6th street, bet. Main and Market.

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Carpets, &c.

Borle, Alfred, 3d street, between Market and Main.
Gastano, V. D. & Co., Main street, between 7th and 8th.

Fire, Marine, and Life Insurance Co.'s and Agents.

American Ins. Co., H. Dent, Sec., Main, bet. 3d and 4th.
Jefferson Ins. Co., Wm. Rowe, Sec., Main, bet. 3d and 4th.
Louisville Ins. Co., Robt. Atwood, Sec., Main, bet. 3d and 4th.
Muir, John, Main st., bet. 2d and 3d.
Rowe, Wm. H., Third street, bet. Main and Market.
Washington Ins. Co., Wm. Rowe, Sec., Main st., bet. 3d and 4th.

Founders, Engine Builders, and Machinists.

Hawley, Billings, & Co., cor. 8th and Water st.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

Armstrong, J. M., cor. 4th and Main sts.
Bliss, Geo. & Son, Main, bet. 2d and Main sts.
Davidson, A., 53 st., bet. Jefferson and Market.
Gaither, A., 53 st., bet. Jefferson and Market.
Madison, F., 54 st., bet. Jefferson and Market.
McCraw, C. M., 479 Main st.

Gas Fitters, Plumbers, &c.

Donally & Sneed, Market, between 3d and 4th sts.

Groceries, Liquors, and Tobacco.

Stewart & Barter, 545 Main street.

Liquors, Wines, and Alcohol.

Hart & Clark, 52 st., bet. Main and Market.
Monks, Joseph, 236 Main street.
Schmieder & Son, Wall st., bet. Main and Water.
Zanone, A. & Son, 4th st., bet. Main and Water.

Lumber, Sash, Doors, &c.

Alexander, Fille, & Co., cor. Preston, & Walnut & Main.
Brodie, A. C., cor. Main & Walnut and Walnut, between Fourth & Fifth sts.
Charles, Stephen, Main, between Campbell & Wenzell-

Musical Instruments and Music.

Peters, Webb, & Co., corner 4th and Main streets.

Mill Furnishing.

Herbert & Wright, 15 3d street.

Printing Paper Manufacturers.

Dupont & Co., Main street, between 4th and 5th.

Powder.

Dupont & Co., Main street, between 4th and 5th.
David & Bro., 569 Main street.

Patent Medicines and Perfumes.

Raymond & Taylor, 4th street, between Main & Market.

Restaurants.

Cawein, J. & Co. (Walker's), 5th street between Market & Main.
Kneffer, C. C. (St. Charles), 5th, bet. Market and Main.

Stove Founders.

Wallace, Lithgow, & Co., corner 3d and Main streets.

Soap, Candle, and Oil Manufacturers.

Cornwall & Butcher, 3d street, between Main and Market.

Sewing Machines.

Foskett, P. L., 421 street, between Jefferson.
Sumner & Co., Jefferson street, bet. 4th and 5th.
Williams, J. H., 58 Fourth street.

Steamboat Agents and Commission and Forwarding Merchants.

Benedict, D. S. & Son, Main, bet 3d and 4th.
Carter Frank, 529 Main street.
Erwin & Co., Wall street.
Hunt, Thos. H. & Co., 3d st., bet. Main and Water.
Moorhead & Co., Wall street, bet. Main and Water.

Toys, Varieties, and Fancy Goods.

Cannon, Sherrod, & Co., 413 Main street.

Teas and Fancy Groceries.

Lanham & Co., 3d street, bet. Market and Jefferson.

Tobacco Commission.

Nock, Wicks, & Co., 513 Main street.

Undertaker.

W Wyatt, cor. 7th and Jefferson streets.

White Lead and Linseed Oil.

Wilson, Peter, & Co., 3d street, bet. Main & Water.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Mellride, A., 65 Third street.
Ormsby, Collis, 504 Main st., bet. 5th and 6th.

Hat and Cap Manufacturers.

Crale, A., cor. 4th and Main, and Main bet. 6th and 7th.
Prather, smith, & Co., Main street, bet. Fifth and Sixth.

Iron, Steel, &c.

Belknap, W B Co., corner Third and Main.

Jewelry, Watches, and Plate.

Fletcher & Bennett, Main, bet. 4th and 5th.
Kendrick, Wm., 3d st., bet. Market and Main.
Kitts, John C., Main, bet. 4th and 5th.
Ramsey, M. C., Main st., below 4th.
Yoght & Kinkel, 3d st., bet. Main and Market.

Iron Minnies, Fancy Cuttings, &c.

Wallace, Lithgow, & Co., corner 3d and Main sts.

Lamps, Burning Fluid, Coal Oils, &c.

Hardy & Beatty, 4th street, between Main and Market.
Kenneweh & Smith's Agent.

General Produce and Provision Brokers.

Tait, Anderson, & Co., 4th Fourth street
Allen, Moore, & Hayden, 3d st., bet. 3d and 4th.
Bell & Murdock, 556 Main st.
Richardson, J. & Co., 3d, between Main and river.
Braunin & Summers, Main, bet. 1st and 3d.
Chenault, W. H. & Co., Market, bet. 3d and 4th.
Colston, J. H., Wall st.
Hibbitt & Son, Market, bet. 3d and 3d.
Good & Moody, Wall st., bet. Main and the river.
Castleman & Torbitt, 582 Main st.
Gardner & Co., 459 Main street.
Gay, Wm., 586 Main street.
Hibbitt, Wm. & Son, 459 Main street.
Jack & Brother, 318 Main street.
Morris, Geo. W., Third street, bet. Main and Water.
Newcomb, H. D. & Co., Wall street.
Glover, S. N. & Co., Wall street.
Otter & Allen, Sixth street, bet. Market and Main.
Rowe, Wm. H., Third street, bet. Main and Market.
Washington Ins. Co., Wm. Rowe, Sec., Main st., bet. 3d and 3d.

Founders, Engine Builders, and Machinists.

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Jack & Brother, 318 Main street.
Morris, Geo. W., Third street, bet. Main and Water.
Newcomb, H. D. & Co., Wall street.
Glover, S. N. & Co., Wall street.
Otter & Allen, Sixth street, bet. Market and Main.
Rowe, Wm. H., Third street, bet. Main and Market.
Snyder, John, Market street, bet. First and Brook.
Weihe, Geo., 502 Main street.

GREAT BARGAINS

FOR TWO WEEKS LONGER IN

WALL PAPER

AND

Window Shades!

Having a LARGE STOCK, which they wish to reduce before Spring,

LAPP & BROTHER,

No. 303 Fourth st.,

Will sell the above

Without regard to Cost!

☞Remember the place—at

LAPP & BROTHER'S,

f26 303 Fourth st., near Market

Carpets, Floor Oil-Cloths, and House-Furnishing Goods

217 FOURTH STREET.

MARSHALL & DICKINSON

Have now in store and for sale CHEAP for CASH a large and splendid assortment of all kinds of CARPETS from the cents to $2 per yard.
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS from 8 to 24 feet wide;
CURTAIN DAMASKS;
LACE CURTAINS;
CORNICES AND BANDS;
HOUSEHOLD LINEN GOODS;
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.

BLANKETS.

A splendid stock of Family, Steamboat, and Cloth Blankets, which we will close out at one for cash.
Give us a call and see for yourselves bargains.

MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
m24 217 Fourth st., between Main and Market.

TAR, LIME, AND CEMENT—50 bbls for sale by
HIBBITT & SON.

SUMMERS—Tubs, Buckets, Churns, Wash-boards, Shaving Mats Brackets, Mops, &c., in store and for sale by
HIBBITT & SON.

GOLDEN SIRUP, MAPLE MOLASSES, AND ST LOUIS SIRUP, in 10-gallon kegs and one gallon cans, for sale by
HIBBITT & SON.

DRIED BEEF—An excellent quality of sliced and packed for sale by
HIBBITT & SON.

HOSIERY—
2,000 dozen Misses' white Cotton Hose;
2,000 do Ladies' do do do;
2,000 do do mixed do do;
500 do do Ladies' do do, assorted;
500 do do Misses' do do, do;
Received and for sale by
JAMES LOW & CO.,
m1 28 and 30 Sixth st.

SUNDRIES—
50 dozen St. Julien Claret Wine;
500 drums fresh Figs;
100 boxes Scad in Herring;
100 do Land 1/2 drums fresh Cove Oysters;
2½ bbls fresh Prunes;
25,000 Henry City Cigars;
2,000 Great Eastern do;
1,000 Fourth do;
50 dozen fresh Peaches put up in jars and sauce;
In store and for sale low by
A. ROBIE,
Wholesale Confectioner, Publisher, &c.,
m1 Third st., near Main, west side.

250 DOZ RAILROAD CORSETS AND BODICES, 75 doz Wiress's Hoop Skirts, assorted;
25 dozen Henry City Cigars;
200 do do do Trimming;
Received and for sale by
JAMES LOW & CO.,
m1 28 and 30 Main st.

200 DOZ MADRAS HANDKERCHIEFS:
200 doz Silk do;
250 pieces Silk do;
Received and for sale by
JAMES LOW & CO.,
m1 28 and 30 Main st.

Trundle Hoops.

50 DOZEN TRUNDLE HOOPS AND DRIVERS. Just received, and for sale by
ORRIN RAWSON,
f27 538 Main street, between Third and Fourth.

RICE—10 tierces prime Rice received per mailboat and for sale by
COOD & MOODY.

SHRUP—A bbl. Baltimore Golden Sirup, just receiv d and for sale by
GARDNER & CO.

COFFEE—89 bags prime Rio received per mailboat and for sale by
GOOD & MOODY.

Know Thyself.

DR. J. H. MCCANN is enabled to detect to a certainty and treat the condition and locality of disease, by a simple and scientific method, without asking the patient any questions. Some prefers to do this, yet are careful to ask some leading questions in order to obtain a clue to the disease. We think none of that kind, and have invariably given satisfaction. Consultations and examinations

FREE OF CHARGE.

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS treated on a new method of Medicated Inhalation and constitutional treatment. We offer you new remedies, entirely reliable, which have proved a great success and perfect cure in the following diseases, viz: Bronchitis, all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Diseases of the Heart, Stomach, Liver and Kidneys, Dropsy, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Carbuncles, Chronic Ulcers, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Fistula, Spasms, Fits, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Seminal Weakness, Skin Diseases, Rupture, Diarrhœa, and, in short, all curable diseases. We are not a "cure all" doctor, and will undertake no case without a fair prospect of recovery.

FEMALE DISEASES.

Females troubled with Suppressions, Irregularities, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Falling of the Womb, Polypus or Ulcerous Tumors of any kind, Barrenness, all Urinary Diseases, Painful or Difficult Menstruation, Nervous Debility, &c., will be specially cured without Poison or Quack nostrums or unpalatable medicine of any kind. Have no delicacy in exhibiting to differences what your troubles are to be. I desire expert you to place yourself under my treatment unless you prefer it.

All communications strictly confidential. The afflicted are cordially invited to call and satisfy themselves. Office No. 48 First st., between Main and Jefferson sts., Louisville, Ky. All letters addressed to our care, enclosing a stamp, stating symptoms and nature of case, will receive prompt attention. Medicines sent to all parts of the United States. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Address

J. H. MCCANN, M. D.,
Louisville, Ky.

m16 d4thp&weowly

IN ELEGANT BINDINGS,

BIBLES,

Prayer Books,

AND ALL THE

NEW GIFT BOOKS,

For sale by

MAXWELL & CO.,

423 Main st., near Fifth.

J. H. SCHROEDER & SON,

WALL STREET.

Have on hand the richest lot of WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, and wood, ever offered, especially in the city for the holidays. Call on us and examine them before you keep up your spirits. "Eat, drink, and be merry."

d21

JAPANESE SOAP!

JOHN F. GUNKEL & CO.'S

DETERSIVE AND BRASIVE

SOAP,

Louisville, Ky.

We offer this Soap to the public with the full assurance that, if the directions given are carried out, it will save time, labor, and money. All we ask is a fair trial; then let it stand upon its own merits. Among other advantages of this over other Washing Soaps, the following may be mentioned:

1. This Soap is warranted not to injure the fabric.

2. But one-half the *time* and *labor* will be required to do a washing by using this Soap in preference to any other.

3. The clothes need but little rubbing, and, in most cases, no boiling.

4. For washing hands it is greatly superior to any common Soap, for it does not chap, but, on the contrary, softens the skin.

5. It cannot be surpassed for removing Ink, Tar, and Grease Spots, also for cleaning Paints.

6. The ingredients of this Soap consists in its *not containing any excess of Alkalies*, and the materials used rendering it more mild than any other known Washing Soap.

7. It is undoubtedly the best Family Soap extant, and is *warranted to be perfectly pure*, and for the money *will be re-funded.*

Orders sent to the undersigned through the post-office, or given our wagons, will meet with prompt attention.

JOHN F. GUNKEL & CO.

m17 d1y

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

COLLIS ORMSBY,

328 North side Main st., between 3d and 4th

RECEIVING daily large additions to our Stock of Cutlery, consisting of Anvils, Vices, Locks, Hinges, Screws, bolts, Scales, Planes, Saws, Coffee Mills, Screws, Sash Weights, Cooper's and Carpenter's Tools. For sale low by COLLIS ORMSBY.

1860. FALL. 1860.

MRS. WM. OSBORN is now receiving a well-assorted stock of

BONNETS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
CHILDRENS' FLATS or HATS,
VELVET RIBBONS,
BONNET WIALEBONE,
FRAMES AND CROWNS.

☞BLEACHING AND PRESSING DONE.

MRS. WM. OSBORN'S,
o3 318 Jefferson st

HOT SPRINGS,

HOT SPRING COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

THE Hotels at Hot Springs (Dale and Proctor Houses) have been blended and improvements made to accommodate visitors. Baths at all hours, and throughout the year. Three medicinal Springs positive-ly cure Rheumatism, Contracted Joints, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Paralysis, Gout, St. Vitus's Dance, Hysteria, Scrofula, Syphilitic form diseases, Mercurial disease, Mercurial diseases, Scrofula and Glandular diseases, and all forms of Skin diseases.

R. S. CLAYTON, Proprietor.

Dr. G. W. Lawrence, the Medical examiner of Hot Springs will supply visitors or invalids.

N. B.—Mercurial, Iodine, Sulphur, and other medicated vapors furnished when required. jan2d dly

DIARIES FOR 1861.

We have a large variety of these useful MEMORANDUM BOOKS, many of them of fine Turkey morocco with POCKET-BOOK attached. For sale by

MAXWELL & CO.,

Main st., near Fifth.

12

105 A. F. BIBLE PRIME PLANTATION MOLASSES (to arrive per steamer Autocrat) for sale by
TYLER & MARTIN.
j30

50 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE (to arrive per steamer Autocrat) for sale by
TYLER & MARTIN.
j30

SUNDRIES—
25 cases Gates Matches (round wood boxes);
10 do Partridge's do do do do;
25 do Richardson do do (block);
25 gross Hermen do;
50 large Hide Tubs;
25 small do do;
25 half do do;
150 dozen Brooms;
100 do Buckets;
50 mens Tubs;
6 do corrugated Rope;
25 do do Hemp do;
50 do do Grass do;
25 do do Packing Yarn;
25 dozen Zinc Wash-Boards;
25 do do Pedal do;
25 do Hemp Bed-Cords;
25 do do Straw do;
In store and for sale by
MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.
f2 Sic Main st.

COFFEE—180 bags strictly prime Rio received by the J. R Ford and for sale by
COOD & MOODY.

FLOUR—
100 bbls Extra and Double Extra Flour;
60 do do Buckwheat do
f16 do for sale by
HIBBITT & SON.

STAGG HAMS—150 of this superior brand of Hams, the best in the market, for sale by
HIBBITT & SON.
f16

MAPLE MOLASSES—25 gallons of a nice quality in store and for sale by
HIBBITT & SON.
f16

50,000 PAPERS GARDEN SEEDS, warranted, at
J. D. BONDURANT.
f19 438 Main, near Sixth st.

RIO COFFEE—643 bags prime Extra Rio Coffee (sample in store) to arrive and for sale by
ANDW BUCHANAN & CO.,
Corner Second and Washington sts.
f13

FLOUR—200 bbls superfine and double extra Flour in store and for sale by
ANDW BUCHANAN & CO.
f18

JAVA COFFEE—In mats fine old rec'ived per railroad and for sale by
RAWSON, TODD, & CO.
f19

CODFISH—19 drums and half drums Codfish in store and for sale by
ANDW BUCHANAN & CO.
f18

MACKEREL—100 bbls No. 1 Large and medium;
50 do No. 2 do do;
50 do No. 3 do do;
In store and for sale by
ANDW BUCHANAN & CO.
f18

MACKEREL—
150 bbls No. 2 large and medium;
100 do No. 3 do do;
50 do No. 1 do do;
175 do No. 2 do do;
50 do No. 3 do do;
In store and for sale by
COOD & MOODY.
f4

SPOOL COTTON, &c.—
300 cases assorted Spool Cotton;
1 case Scissors Bells, assorted;
1 do Needles, assorted;
1,000 do in Nine Tubes, assorted;
1 case Ladies' Side Reticule Purse Combs;
Received and for sale by
JAMES LOW & CO.,
m1 28 and 30 west side Sixth st.

VARIETIES—
50 dozen new style Hoop Skirts;
100 do do do do;
100 do Shirt Bosoms;
Corsets, Spool Cotton, Needles, Buttons, Combs, Whalebone, Ruffling, Crochet Braid, &c.
Just received and for sale cheap by
T. & E. SLEVIN & CAIN
f19

NAILS—700 kegs Belmont for sale by
CASTLEMAN, MURRELL, & CO.
f21

MOLASSES—
100 bbls Plantation Molasses;
50 bbls do do;
20 bbls and 4 bbls Sugar House do;
In store and for sale by
CASTLEMAN, MURRELL, & CO.,
Corner Second and Washington sts.
f4

MOLASSES—218 bbls prime Molasses landing per steamer Chancellor and for sale by
ANDW BUCHANAN & CO.
f4

SUNDRIES—
50 bbls prime White Beans;
100 do Northern Potatoes;
10 do fresh roll Butter;
15 firkins packed do do;
50 bushels Barley;
100 do Oats;
600 do Corn;
75 boxes Cheese;
200 bbls Flour for sale by
TAIT, ANDERSON, & CO., 140 Wall st.

SUNDRIES—
50 bbls prime White Beans;
100 bushels Oats;
50 do Barley;
150 do White Fish;
50 do Trout;
50 firkins Butter;
In store and for sale by
TAIT, ANDERSON, & CO., 140 Wall st.

Wolfe.

HELPER'S IMPENDING CRISIS DISSECTED Only 50 cts.
f6 F. A. CRUMP, 54 Fourth st.

MEAL—225 sacks Family and Feed Meal (the latter the principal feed for the north) for sale by the single sack or quantity at less than cost by the mill proprietor, who will undertake no case without a fair prospect of recovery.
f15

Memoranda and Diary for 1861.

A CONVENIENT and handsome Pocket Memoranda and Diary given to all who may call without price at
f28 JOHN P. HARVEY'S.

SUGAR—51 hhds prime fainting from steamer Diana and for sale by
RAWSON, TODD, & CO.
j6

PLANES—A large assortment all kinds for sale low by
C. ORMSBY.

FLOUR—10 bbls extra fine White Wheat Flour just received on consignment and for sale by
HIBBITT & SON.
f16

PRIME SUGAR—154 hhds prime Sugar from Diana and for sale by steamer Woodford and for sale by
ANDREW BUCHANAN & CO.,
Corner Second and Washington sts.

SEED—
300 bushels Herds' Grass Seed;
200 do Blue do do;
250 do Hungarian Grass Seed; for sale by
GARDNER & CO.
f28

HAY—Ten tons good Timothy Hay just received and for sale low by
L. D. BONDURANT,
Main st., between Fifth and Sixth sts.

PLOW-HANDLES—If you will buy and thoroughly seasoned, split and sawed, in store and for sale by
W. B. BELKNAP & CO.
f11

FRESH VEGETABLES, FRUITS, &c.—A large supply of fresh Tomatoes, Green Corn, Green Peas, fresh Cherries, Strawberries, Green Gages, Peaches, Pine-Apples, Fresh Fruits in Syrup, Canned Preserved Ginger in Syrup, Sliced Ginger, and S. S. Pic Fruit for sale by
DAVIS & SPEED, Main st.

DRIED BEEF AND TONGUES—Just received and for sale by
HIBBITT & SON.

SALMON AND MACKEREL in half and quarter cans for sale by
HIBBITT & SON.

TOBACCO—250 boxes and bales to arrive and for sale by
GARDNER & CO.

CANDLES—320 boxes halves and quarters for sale by
HIBBITT & SON.

SUNDRIES—Sparkling and Dry Catawba, Irish and Scotch Whisky, Jamaica Rum, Cordials, Cigars, Cards, and Tobacco for sale by
N. S. GLOVE & CO.

600 BOXES NO. 1 FAMILY SOAP for sale by
CORNWALL & BRO.

NEW RAISINS—
80 boxes new M. R. Raisins;
80 ½ do do do do;
60 ¼ do do do do;
55 ⅛ do do do do;
25 ¼ do do do do;
Received via Portland and for sale by
W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

COFFEE—20 bags strictly prime Rio Coffee landing from steamer Diana and for sale by
COOD & MOODY.

MEAL—225 sacks Family and Feed Meal (the latter the principal feed for the north) for sale by the single sack or quantity at less than cost by the mill proprietor, who will undertake no case without a fair prospect of recovery.
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BUSINESS CARDS.

JAMES O. HARRISON,
Attorney at Law,
No. 13 COMMERCIAL PLACE,
d7 d3m NE